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Algeria... 400 Drs. Israel... 15,300 Norway... 5,500 N.L.
Austria... 175 Italy... 1,200 Lira. Oman... 0,700 Reich
Belarus... 0,650 Drs. Jordan... 450 Rls. Portugal... 50 Esc
Bulgaria... 1,000 Kenya... Shs. 1,600. Quebec... 0,50 P.
Canada... C\$1.10 Kuwait... 500 Rls. Saudi Arabia... 0,00 R.
Cyprus... 450 Mills. Libya... 1,000 Dls. Spain... 90 Pesos
Denmark... 4,50 D.K. Luxembourg... 37 Lrs. Sweden... 5,500 K.
Egypt... 100 P. Luxembourg... 37 Lrs. Switzerland... 2,00 SFr.
Finland... 6,00 F. Morocco... 55 Esc. Turkey... T.L. 19,00
Germany... 2,20 D.Ms. Malta... 35 Cents. U.A.E... 4,50 Ds.
Great Britain... 40 P. Morocco... 5,50 Ds. U.S. M... \$0,50 D.
Greece... 60 Drs. Netherlands... 2,50 L. Turkey... T.L. 19,00
Iceland... 175 Reich. Nigeria... 170 N. Yugoslavia... 60 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Panel Says Soviet Violated Arms Pact

Conservative U.S. Senators Press Administration to Reveal Findings

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An intelligence committee has reported that it believes the Soviet Union has violated terms of the 1979 strategic arms accord, and the administration is under pressure from conservative senators to make that finding public, officials have disclosed.

Officials said Wednesday that their president, prompted by the report, had appointed a new panel headed by William P. Clark, his national security adviser, to begin meeting this week to check "all aspects of compliance" with nuclear arms treaties to see whether there was a pattern of Soviet violations and to consider what actions Washington should take.

Officials said the new task force was examining "a fairly long list" of potential violations of the 1979 strategic arms agreement, the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the 1976 Treaty on Peaceful Nuclear Exchange. They said it would take a month to complete its work.

A political struggle is already developing in Congress over how the United States should deal with possible violations of the second strategic arms limitation agreement. The treaty was signed by U.S. and Soviet leaders but was never ratified by the U.S. Senate. Both nations, however, have said they will abide by it.

Some conservative senators want to publicize possible Soviet violations to throw Moscow on the defensive in arms talks and as a deliberate counterweight to liberal pressures and even raising new tensions with allies in Western Europe.

On Monday, two conservative Republican senators, Orrin G. Hatch of Utah and Steve Symms of Idaho, reportedly pressed Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger to

have the administration go public with charges of Soviet violations.

The senators contended this would strengthen the administration's case for the MX missile and spur "a public campaign to increase the defense budget."

Senator James A. McClure, another Republican from Idaho, said a conservative faction in the Senate was also considering a resolution calling for an end to U.S. compliance with the SALT-2 treaty if conservatives were not eventually satisfied by administration action on what they believe is a pattern of Soviet violations.

But last Thursday, the leaders of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona, its chairman, and Daniel P. Moynihan of New York, its ranking Democrat, sought to caution the administration against rushing into public charges because of the broad ramifications of accusing Moscow of treaty violations.

Congressional sources said their intent was to persuade the administration to consult with Congress before making charges that might disrupt current arms talks and also affect relations with Western Europe, where new arguments over Soviet behavior could sharpen tensions within the Atlantic alliance.

On March 31, Mr. Reagan said there were "increasingly" serious grounds for questioning Soviet compliance with arms treaties, but refrained from charging any outright violation. On April 6, Mr. Weinberger went a bit further, asserting: "There may be violations, indeed, and this would not be the first time."

High officials said the administration, moving cautiously because of the seriousness of the issue, would almost certainly question Moscow more closely before making public charges of a treaty violation. In response to preliminary inquiries, officials said, the Soviet Union has insisted it is complying with all treaties.

The initial interagency assessment dealt solely with Soviet missile tests last fall and one Feb. 5. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



The Associated Press

Israeli Forces Reportedly Put on Alert

Syrian Buildup In Lebanon Cited

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israeli forces have been put on alert in response to stepped-up Syrian military activity in Lebanon that could signal preparations for another war, according to Israeli news reports Thursday.

"Israel is increasingly perturbed," the Jerusalem Post reported, "by the signs of military activity in Syria, including troop exercises."

The newspaper Ma'ariv added that "vigilance has been increased" in the Israeli forces because of Syrian troop activity in the eastern Bekaa Valley, where the bulk of the 40,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon are deployed.

Ma'ariv said Israeli observers in the Golan Mountains east of Beirut had reported the Syrians were fortifying their well-entrenched positions.

Israeli military sources said the Syrians were returning to positions abandoned with the onset of winter snows, but were not reinforcing beyond their strength of last summer. The Syrians now have more than two divisions in Lebanon or near the border.

The sources said the Syrians could switch from a defensive to an offensive deployment within a few hours.

Carried by most major newspapers and radio networks, the reports originated from a Wednesday briefing for Israeli reporters by Defense Minister Moshe Arens.

The reports said it was not clear whether the Syrians were preparing a spring campaign or were adopting a defensive posture for fear of an Israeli attack.

But in a clear signal to Damascus, the reports stressed that Israel had no intention of launching an attack and was deliberately avoiding measures that could be read by Syria as a provocation.

"We do not want to have any conflict with the Syrians," said a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

In Damascus, the state-run radio accused Israel on Thursday of staging provocative military exercises.

"We figure someone asked to see the diamond on Tuesday morning," a detective said, "and then pulled the old switcheroo right under all their eyes."

\$500,000 Gem Stolen Before Auction in N.Y.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A pink diamond valued at \$500,000 to \$600,000 was reported stolen from Sotheby Parke-Bernet galleries the afternoon before it was to be auctioned, police said.

Appraisers at the auction house discovered the theft Tuesday when they found that the 9.58-carat diamond had been replaced by an inferior diamond, worth \$2,000 to \$3,000, covered with pink nail polish. The switch was discovered after a potential bidder had asked to examine a diamond ring being exhibited in the case with the pink diamond. As an employee reached for the ring, she noticed a flaw in what was supposed to be a nearly flawless pink diamond.

While bidders filled the gallery Wednesday, spending \$6.5 million on jewelry, police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation worked to solve what a police spokesman called "the mystery of the big switch."

The mystery is how the emerald-cut diamond was removed from its locked glass display case and replaced by the nail-polished gem during the pre-sale exhibition in a room filled with the Sotheby's workers and armed guards and monitored by videotape cameras.

"We figure someone asked to see the diamond on Tuesday morning," a detective said, "and then pulled the old switcheroo right under all their eyes."

The stolen diamond had been consigned to Sotheby's, according to police, by Five Oceans Gems Inc., a consortium of Japanese business men.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International

Italian soldiers placed sandbags around the Italian Embassy on Thursday as several diplomatic missions in Lebanon increased security amid fears of further terrorist attacks.

Living Language: Amo, Amas, Amat — Zap!

Italian Priest's Comics Rescue Latin From Purgatorium Capsa

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ROME — The balloons are familiar, as are the comic-book faces on which they issue. But the cords inside the balloons are strikingly different.

"Asperit, usitum, automatum, importuni!" one says. Another claims, "Nil quidem! Venus enim levissimum instrumentum in al."

In the English version these balloons say, "Look! I've bought a condiment machine," and "No! There was only this old telephone set which is still here."

The ones that say "Crack!" "Hud!" or "Bong!" are identical: the English and Latin versions because they are believed to be universally understood as international comic-strip expressions.

The man who invented comic strips in Latin last year and now has about 200,000 subscribers in our countries is a small and volatile priest whose Latin, he says, has proved of late. Still, he said in Milan, "I am not an expert on Latin. I am a lover of Latin."

But with an enthusiasm that matches his bubbling energy, the Lamberto Pigni appears determined to undo the blow his arch struck at Latin when the card Vatican Council decided in '65 to reverse its age-old linguistic policy and celebrate the Roman Catholic liturgy in the local languages.

When Father Pigni drives his car, which he often does between his home in Recanati, 135 miles northeast (217 kilometers) of Rome, and his office here at the European Language Institute at Villa Paroli No. 101, he puts recordings of Gregorian chants on his tape deck. "It gives me such serenity — it is like prayer," he said.

The 38-year-old priest has no church job and wears conservative suits without a clerical collar, but has his bishop's approval for his work at the language institute. He said he came to comic books in Latin by popular demand. It was expressed, he recalled, by West German teachers and students at the Frankfurt Book Fair two years ago.

At the stand of the institute, a commercial corporation of which Father Pigni is president, educational comic books in English, French, German and Italian were on display. The institute has been producing them as teaching tools for 10 years. "Our stand was taken by assault by thousands of teachers," said the priest, who does not shun hyperbole. "And they kept asking 'Why not in Latin?'

Encouraged by the Rev. Carlo Egger, a Vatican Latinist who is responsible for the Latin in papal pronouncements and bulls, Father Pigni decided to try. With Father Egger's help he obtained the aid of Professor Amedeo Pacitti, a spe-

cialist in devising Latin words for things that did not exist when Latin was spoken.

Professor Pacitti is no doubt responsible for such neologisms as "purgatorium capsae" for garbage cans, "patini subrotatai" for roller skates, "exactions area" for cash register and "calci tenuili-doliundendo" for soccer boots.

The comic books' contents vary from boys' adventures to Latin classics and include puzzles and other games designed to teach while they amuse. They have no religious content.

They have caught on best in Britain, the priest said, where Latin remains a required subject in most private schools. Germany and France are next in subscriptions and Italy last. Father Pigni described the present state of Latin in the country where it was born and

U.S. Reportedly Set To Expel a Russian

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A Soviet defector attaché has been picked up by the FBI for alleged espionage and will be expelled from the United States, administration sources said Thursday.

The sources, who declined to permit use of their names, said a U.S. citizen cooperated with the FBI in detaining the attaché.

whose language is Latin's child as "humiliating."

Teaching of Latin has been dropped in most Italian schools because, according to Father Pigni, politicians yielded to the pressure of populist politics and declared the study of Latin elitist.

The priest is proud that publicity given to his comic has revived discussion in the press about the reintroduction of Latin to the curriculum and has gained the backing of Communist members of Parliament.

But Father Pigni is proudest of his

teachings of Latin in Latin.

He will be complete next month with the arrival of a secretary he has just engaged. Her job will be to answer all correspondence. In Latin, of course, which she has been teaching

INSIDE

■ A major offensive led by Soviet forces was reported against rebel positions in northwest Afghanistan.

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■ Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative Bavarian leader, demanded that Chancellor Helmut Kohl take a tougher line with East Germany as the two states discussed a disputed border.

Page 3

■ UNESCO is a place where the United States is faring very badly and where the Soviet Union plays the game far better,

Page 4

■ UNRWA is a place where the Chinese are providing weapons and ammunition to the Khmer Rouge guerrillas and, to a lesser extent, the two other insurgent forces in the coalition.

Page 5

■ In a clear signal to Damascus, the reports stressed that Israel had no intention of launching an attack and was deliberately avoiding measures that could be read by Syria as a provocation.

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■ The death of Mr. Caprio, 63, on April 12 was confirmed Wednesday by a spokesman for the Salvadoran leftist guerrilla.

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■ Chrysler reported its highest quarterly profit ever.

Page 11

■ An rosy forecast by ICI, the British chemical group, cheered London trading.

Page 11

■ Japan turned aside suggestions at a Group of 30 meeting that it adopt a more expansionist economic policy.

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■ TOMORROW

■ Helene Hanff, one of the few Americans to be the subject of a plaque in London, talks to Mary Blume.

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Nicaragua Says Rebel Killed Self

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Salvador Cayetano Carpio, considered the most influential leader of El Salvador's leftist guerrillas, committed suicide last week after learning that his second-in-command was murdered by one of his closest associates, the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry has announced.

According to the Chinese news agency, five Vietnamese soldiers were killed and one was wounded when they took advantage of a rainy mist to cross the frontier late Wednesday afternoon into Irapuero county and ran into patrolling frontier guards outside a local village.

That evening, other Vietnamese soldiers tried to rush the company post, but they withdrew after the Chinese opened fire with machine guns and rifles, leaving 11 Vietnamese dead, the news agency reported.

It was the first substantial ground skirmish reported from the tense border, where Chinese frontier guards began shelling Vietnamese positions last Saturday and Sunday, ostensibly in reprisal for "armed provocations" by the Vietnamese.

There was no further word Thursday about the exchange of artillery fire, suggesting that it may have halted after shelling from both sides on Monday. But the People's Daily featured on its front page pictures of helmeted Chinese artillerymen preparing to fire on Vietnamese targets and of a school allegedly damaged by Vietnamese shelling on Monday.

Meanwhile, a senior Chinese official Thursday hinted that Beijing would continue to retaliate if Hanoi pressed its recent offensive against the insurgents in Cambodia.

Mr. Carpio headed the Popular Forces of Liberation, the oldest and in many ways the most radical and intransigent of the five allied guerrilla factions fighting to overthrow the U.S.-backed government of El Salvador.

The death of Mr. Carpio, 63, on April 12 was confirmed Wednesday by a spokesman for the Salvadoran leftist guerrilla.

He was shot in the head in a

house in San Salvador.

Salvadoran leftists and the Nicaraguans had blamed the U.S.

Central Intelligence Agency for the murder of Miss Montes, who was known as Commander Ana María, near Managua. But Nicaraguan

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Artists' Union Is Suspended by Polish Regime

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The authorities suspended

مجلة الأهرام

Major Drive Reported On Afghan Guerrillas By Soviet-Led Forces

New York Times Service
NEW DELHI — A Western diplomat said Tuesday that a major Soviet-led offensive was reportedly under way against rebel positions in northwest Afghanistan.

Heavy casualties were reported in the fighting, which was said to be continuing on the outskirts of Herat, near the Iranian border.

The informant quoted a diplomatic report from Kabul, the Afghan capital, as saying Soviet and Afghan troops opened the assault after making heavy air attacks on Herat areas suspected of sheltering Moslem guerrillas opposed to the government of President Babrak Karmal.

The drive reportedly followed several major rebel attacks on Soviet and Afghan forces it also occurred.

Russians Query Boston Lawyer

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet police questioned a Boston lawyer and a friend from New Mexico for two hours Thursday after they staged an unusual protest in a Moscow hotel lobby on behalf of the lawyer's Russian son-in-law, who wants to emigrate to the United States.

Accompanied by four friends, Lew Pollock, 53, released six helium-filled balloons trailing a banner reading "Free Boris" in the lobby of the Cosmos Hotel. Mr. Pollock said he wanted to draw attention to the case of Boris Molchanov, 35, a music teacher, who is seeking to emigrate and join Ann Pollock, 26.

Mr. Pollock said he believed Mr. Molchanov would be allowed to emigrate if the case were brought to the attention of the Soviet leaders, Yuri V. Andropov. The lawyer and a fellow protester, Paul Gonzales, 29, were released after two hours of questioning.

curried amid preparations in Kabul for observances of the fifth anniversary of the military coup of April 27, 1978, which placed the first of three pro-Soviet Marxist governments in power in Kabul.

Heavy fighting was also reported this month between Soviet troops and insurgents around the cities of Kandahar, Ghazni and Mazar-i-Sharif, near the Afghan-Soviet frontier.

A major insurgent victory was reported from the northern Panjshir valley; the main highway connecting Kabul with the Soviet Union runs through the valley.

Three rival Afghan rebel factions were said to have united for an ambush April 1 of a large Soviet-Afghan military convoy. Many soldiers were reported killed and many others captured.

The three rebel groups involved in what the diplomat said was a rare display of unity were identified as the Hezbi Islami, the Jamiat-i-Islami and the Harkat-i-Inqilab-i.

The diplomat said Ahmed Shah Masoud, the chief guerrilla leader in the valley, did not participate. Mr. Masoud is regarded as a hero in some parts of Afghanistan for the manner in which he and his bands have thrown back several invasions of their strategic valley by Soviet and Afghan soldiers.

On April 2, guerrillas reportedly overran a military post in southern Kabul, killing or capturing all the troops. The insurgents were said to have been aided by an Afghan soldier.

The diplomatic report said Kabul had been relatively quiet for the last week. On April 3, however, a noisy and violent demonstration reportedly erupted in the center of the capital after a Soviet soldier shot and killed a young Afghan student after a brief quarrel.

Order was restored when Afghan troops arrived, disarmed the Russian and took him away.



United Press International
TRILATERAL SOCIALIZING — Charles H. Percy, Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman, center, chatted with Soviet Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin, left, and Ambassador Zhang Wenjin at the Chinese Embassy in Washington.

Israeli Troops Reported on Alert

(Continued from Page 1)
on the occupied Golan Heights and asserted that an Israeli attack on Syria was imminent.

The exercises Wednesday and Thursday, the radio reports said, coincided with Israel's reinforcing of its troops in the Bekaa Valley.

Israel captured the Golan Heights from Syria in the 1967 war and annexed them in 1981.

Following the report in the Israeli media, Israel's opposition Labor Party called for an immediate partial Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, then warned of the "danger of deterioration into war with Syria."

In a statement carried by Israel Radio, the party said, "It is impossible to carry on slow and protracted negotiations, interspersed with false announcements about breakthroughs, when our soldiers are stuck in the Lebanese quagmire and when another war is round the corner."

The news reports coincided with a statement by the Israeli military command that three Israeli soldiers were killed when they intercepted four guerrillas trying to infiltrate Israeli lines near the Beirut-Damascus highway late Wednesday.

day. It did not say whether the guerrillas were Syrians or Palestinians.

The military command reported a sharp increase in the number of attacks on Israeli forces in the last two months. It said the winter lull was followed by nine incidents in March with three Israeli soldiers killed, and eight incidents thus month with five deaths.

The Israelis contend that the Syrians keep a tight rein on Palestinian guerrillas in territory under their control, and that such attacks would be impossible without Syrian collusion.

Some analysts say the current war scare could be aimed at undermining negotiations by the United States, Israel and Lebanon on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Yossi Olmer, of the Shalom Institute for Strategic Studies, said in a radio interview that Syria, if unable to stop an agreement, might be trying to harden Lebanon's negotiating stance and show that it was a factor to be considered in the talks.

In Khalde, Lebanon, Lebanese and Israeli delegates ended the latest round of U.S.-mediated talks Thursday, deeply divided on the

wording of a draft agreement for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, officials said.

Avi Pazner, the Israeli spokesman, said the military and political subcommittees met in an effort to resolve differences that centered on security arrangements for southern Lebanon.

■ PLO Meeting in Tunis

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, opened a meeting of the PLO executive committee on Thursday that focused on Palestinian-Jordanian relations. The Associated Press reported from Tunis, quoting a PLO spokesman.

■ Escort for U.S. Dead

A delegation headed by Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger left Thursday for Beirut to escort home the bodies of Americans slain in the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

■ Iraq Invasion of Iran

Iraqi officials alleged that the Iraqis fired three long-range missiles Wednesday on the southwestern Iranian city of Dezful, killing 15 persons and wounding more than 100.

Iraq has not commented on the accusation.

Nicaragua Reports Death Of Top Salvadoran Rebel

(Continued from Page 1)

sources said Wednesday night that the Sandinist government in Managua had imprisoned four suspects in the killing.

One of the suspects was identified as Marcelo Vassaglia, who was described as "someone who worked closely with Marcial" Mr. Carpio's guerrilla name.

According to these sources, a woman who worked with Miss

Montes allowed Mr. Vassaglia and his companions to enter the house where she was staying in Nicaragua. They fought with her and killed her. The Interior Ministry had reported that her throat was slashed and that she had more than 80 stab wounds.

The motives for her killing remain uncertain.

Mr. Carpio was in Libya at the time of Miss Montes' death and flew back to Managua for her funeral and to learn what had happened. Reporters who saw him in Managua described Mr. Carpio as looking very old and sick and as wearing a sweater beneath a coat despite the intense heat.

There were conflicting reports Wednesday night on the exact manner and place of Mr. Carpio's death. Some reports had him dying in El Salvador and others in Nicaragua. He is buried in Nicaragua.

The delay in releasing word of his death, according to Nicaraguan sources, was at the request of other Popular Liberation Forces leaders who wanted time to notify their commanders and troops in El Salvador.

The Interior Ministry made the announcement Wednesday at the request of the Salvadoran guerrillas, these sources said.

Notified of Mr. Carpio's death, President Alvaro Magaña of El Salvador said, "This is going to change a lot of things."

Mr. Magaña specifically suggested that there would be disarray among guerrillas waging an offensive in various parts of the country to avenge Miss Montes' death.

WORLD BRIEFS

Italian Expected to Call for Vote

ROME (AP) — Bettino Craxi, leader of the Socialist Party, will call formally Friday for early general elections and an end to Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's four-party coalition, political sources said Thursday.

The sources said Mr. Craxi would report to his party's central committee on differences with Mr. Fanfani's dominant Christian Democrats and emphasize that elections were needed.

Flaminio Piccoli, the president of the Christian Democratic Party, said "only a miracle" could save the coalition. Mr. Piccoli said he expected Prime Minister Sandro Pertini would have to dissolve Parliament and call early elections, one year ahead of schedule, to resolve the crisis.

Cosmonauts Prepare for Docking

MOSCOW (AP) — Three Soviet cosmonauts are preparing to link their craft to a 40-ton orbiting space lab, "the first time that a piloted spacecraft has docked with such a huge space complex," Radio Moscow said Thursday. The scheduled time of docking was not announced.

The Soyuz T-8 spacecraft carrying the mission commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Vladimir G. Titov, 36, the engineer, Gennady M. Strekalov, 41, and a researcher, Alexander A. Serekow, 39, was launched Wednesday from Soviet Central Asia.

Radio Moscow said Thursday that docking the Soyuz and the Salют-7 space station would be one of the most difficult stages of the flight.

Irish Leaders Agree on Unity Talks

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Irish political leaders reached agreement Thursday with the main Roman Catholic party in British-ruled Northern Ireland on details of a group to discuss how to unite the country. The group, to be called the New Ireland Forum, will be the latest initiative by the Dublin government to try to solve the problem of Irish unity, is being ignored by leaders of the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland, who want to remain British.

Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald, Deputy Prime Minister Dick Spring and the opposition leader Charles Haughey met with John Hume, leader of Northern Ireland's mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor Party. They agreed that the new group would begin meeting May 30 in Dublin Castle, former seat of British rule in Ireland, under the presidency of Colm O'Hearn, the head of University College Galway.

Ohio Teamster Will Lead Union

SCOTTSDALE, Arizona (AP) — The leader of the Teamsters in Ohio, Jackie Presser, was unanimously elected president of the union Thursday, succeeding Roy Williams, who resigned after a conspiracy conviction.

Mr. Presser, 56, who worked for Ronald Reagan's election in 1980 and later served on his transition team, became the fifth president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which with 1.8 million members is the largest union in the United States. Mr. Presser's name has been linked to organized crime in Cleveland by a former Mafia assassin, James Fratianno.

The election by the union's executive board, the top policy-making panel of the union, came in a brief, closed meeting on a voice vote. The election took 10 minutes; there were no other nominations.

Students Stage Protest in Seoul

TOKYO (NYT) — About 1,000 students staged a three-hour protest at a leading South Korean university Thursday, calling for the resignation of President Chun Doo Hwan, according to reports reaching here from Seoul.

The police in Seoul said they arrested about 10 ringleaders of the demonstration at Yonsei University, which was broken up by 700 riot police.

The demonstration was the third of its kind reported in the last week in Seoul and followed clashes at Yonsei on Tuesday and at Korea University last Friday.

Suits Filed in U.S. Waste Cleanup

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department and the state of California sued 31 defendants Thursday, including some of the nation's largest corporations, to force them to clean up the Love Canal acid pits, a toxic-waste dump that allegedly threatens to pollute drinking water in a rural area 30 miles (80 kilometers) east of Los Angeles.

The handling of the Love Canal case played a major role in investigations of alleged scandals at the Environmental Protection Agency. The former EPA administrator, Anne M. Burford, and one of her deputies, Rita Lavelle, are under investigation by the Justice Department for their role in the case.

The joint federal-state civil suit was filed in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles. It seeks to compel the defendants to pay for the cleanup, which has already cost \$7 million and which federal officials estimate may cost at least \$36 million more.

For the Record

MADRID (Reuters) — The Spanish parliament has approved a five-year treaty covering the use of military bases by U.S. forces. The treaty, ratified 249-16 on Wednesday, does not prejudice the degree of Spain's integration into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

PARIS (Reuters) — Philippe Angoyer, 29, a French doctor imprisoned in Afghanistan on spying charges, may be released soon, according to a letter reportedly sent by the Afghan authorities to the French Communist leader, Georges Marchais. The letter was released by the French Communist Party.

LONDON (UPI) — The Court of Appeals rejected Thursday an appeal by Geoffrey Prime, a convicted spy, for a reduction of his 35-year sentence. He was convicted in November of giving British and U.S. secrets to the Soviet Union over 14 years.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Democratic Party decided Thursday to hold its 1984 national convention in San Francisco. Also bidding for the convention were Chicago, Detroit, New York and Washington. The convention was tentatively set for July 16-20.

Argentines Vow To Defy Ban on Falklands Visit

The Associated Press
BUENOS AIRES — An Argentine vessel carrying family members of soldiers killed in last year's Falkland Islands war with Britain will sail to the islands April 30 despite Britain's assertion that the visit will not be permitted, the president of the Center of Volunteers for the Fatherland said Wednesday.

Osvaldo Destefanis said the converted cargo vessel Leda Lacar, which belongs to the state-owned maritime transport company Elnac, will defy Britain to sail.

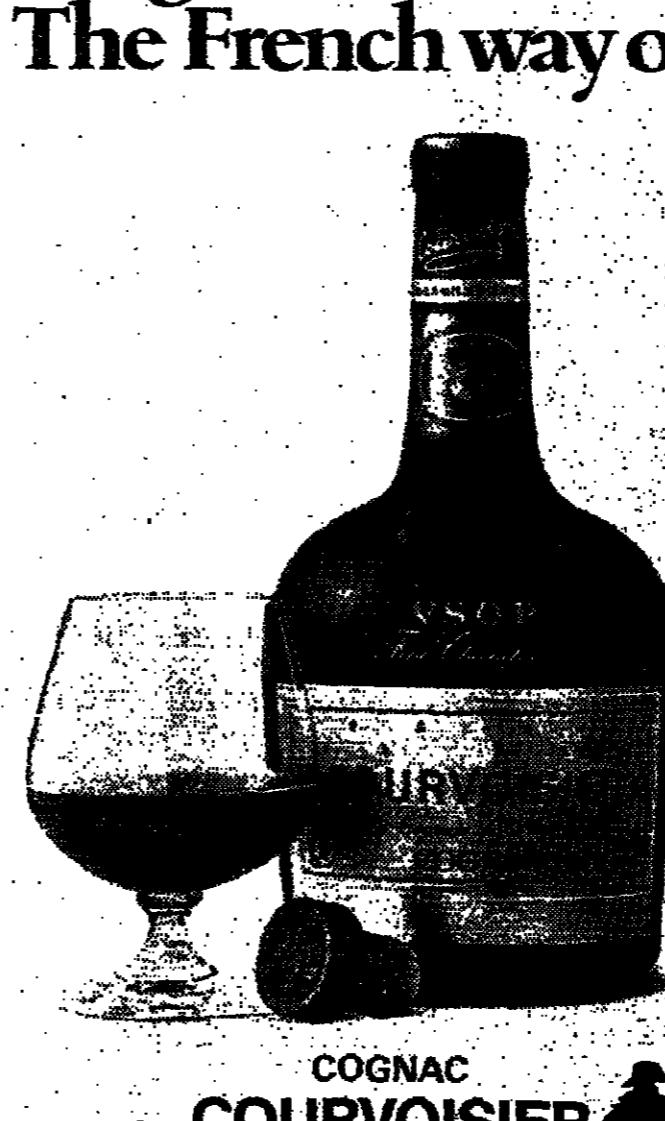
"If British forces prevent us from realizing this humanitarian journey it will demonstrate to the world the fallacy of so-called English humanitarianism," Mr. Destefanis said.

Britain said last month that it had no objections "in principle" to a trip by relatives of the Argentines who were dead to the islands if the International Red Cross guaranteed the purely humanitarian nature of the visit.

The Red Cross issued a statement Wednesday saying it could not provide such guarantees "for the moment." It said the attitude assumed by the Center of Volunteers was "contrary to the principle of neutrality" the Red Cross must defend.

Two hundred and twenty-one Argentine soldiers are buried near the town of Darwin, 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of the capital of Stanley.

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Communist Party in France Struggles to Overcome Kindness of the Socialists

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

RIS — The French Communist Party is probably weaker now at any time since World War II, despite being part of the government for nearly two years. This is the view of many independent political analysts who, furthermore, expect the party's electorate to continue to decline.

Recent polls give the Communist Party little more than 10 percent of popular vote, down from 28 percent in the general elections of 1978. In the party's former stronghold in the Paris region, its support has dropped to 10 percent.

tunes has been particularly marked during the last decade, coinciding with the leadership of George Marchais. In this period, the Communists have lost their position as the left's largest party to the Socialists under François Mitterrand.

The electoral decline has left the party uncertain about its place in French politics and its attitude toward Moscow.

Despite dabbling in Eurocommunism, the French Communists have never gone as far in criticizing the Kremlin as the Italians or the Spanish. At home, their relationship with the Socialists has veered

from cooperation to bitter rivalry and back again.

In unsuccessful attempts to reverse his party's slide in the polls, Mr. Marchais performed a series of U-turns in the 1970s, first seeking and then abruptly walking out of a political alliance with the Socialists. After winning only 15 percent of the vote in the first round of presidential elections in May 1981, he switched his support to Mr. Mitterrand.

By offering the Communists four posts in his cabinet, though they were relatively minor, Mr. Mitter-

rand caused alarms to ring in Washington.

His own view, however, was that the Communists were easier to control inside the government than outside, particularly after he showed that he did not need their votes to have a majority in the National Assembly.

The Socialist strategy seems to be to try to kill the Communists with kindness. Socialist leaders constantly praise their Communist colleagues for their contributions to the government but make the most important decisions by themselves.

From the Communist point of view, joining the government has helped them win a certain amount of respectability and a share in political appointments. But it has also provoked a crisis of identity and a loss of enthusiasm among rank-and-file party activists.

For the past few weeks, the non-Communist press has been gleefully reporting how the Communist Party is being made to "swallow snakes."

Among the "snakes" are the expulsion of 47 Soviet officials, the government's "Atlanticist" foreign

policy and a rigid austerity program.

Symptomatic of the disquiet within the party ranks was an internal document circulated by dissident activists before this week's meeting of the policy-making Central Committee. The document criticized the government for not being sufficiently leftist and said that the Socialist remained a "traditionally anti-Soviet and anti-Communist party."

Despite rumors that he might be replaced, Mr. Marchais carried the day at the meeting with a forceful defense of the government's

record. Praising the nationalizations in industry and such social reforms as retirement at age 60, he said he would gladly swallow such snakes "morning, noon and night."

As is Communist Party practice, the report was adopted unanimously. This, however, seems to have done little to restore his overall credibility and only papers over differences of opinion on long-term strategy.

In a recent newspaper interview, the sociologist Alain Touraine described the party as "a sandcastle surrounded by the sea."

Mr. Touraine predicted that if the party left the government, its share of the popular vote would fall quickly to below 10 percent. If it remained in the government, he said, the same decline would occur, but perhaps a little more slowly.

"The Communist Party doesn't have a future anymore," Mr. Touraine said.

"From the moment when the party ceased to be a Leninist party and no longer became identified with the whole of the left, which is now better represented by the Socialists, it was condemned to decline."

trauss, Citing Death at Border, Asks Kohl to Be Firm With East

Reuters

DON — Franz Josef Strauss, leader of West Germany's conservative Christian Social Union, blamed Thursday a tougher line and East Germany by Chancellor Helmut Kohl over the death of West German at a Berlin border.

Mr. Strauss met with Mr. Kohl to discuss future relations between West and East Germany. Earlier, Strauss issued the text of a statement in which he demanded that Bonn react to reported East German moves to strengthen its heavily fortified frontier with West Germany.

Meanwhile, a joint East-West German commission meeting in Berlin, heard more details on the death of Rudolf Burkert, at a border-crossing post April 1.

Peter Kalischek, deputy head of West German delegation at the talks, said the East Germans had given a "comprehensive and interesting" explanation.

The West German government said that a previous East German statement that Mr. Burkert died of a heart attack — an assertion that Bonn does not dispute — was insufficient, and it has demanded an explanation for sounds found on his head and neck.

Mr. Kohl rejected Thursday a suggestion by former Chancellor Helmut Brandt, chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party, at a neutral country investigate the dispute.

"The chancellor thinks Mr. Brandt's suggestion ... is not useful," a government spokesman said.

Informed sources said East Germany had notified Bonn soon after Mr. Burkert died and provided a detailed account the next day of circumstances and cause of his death.

The chancellor was greeted at Heathrow Airport by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym.

Carrington Decries 'War of Nerves' With Soviet

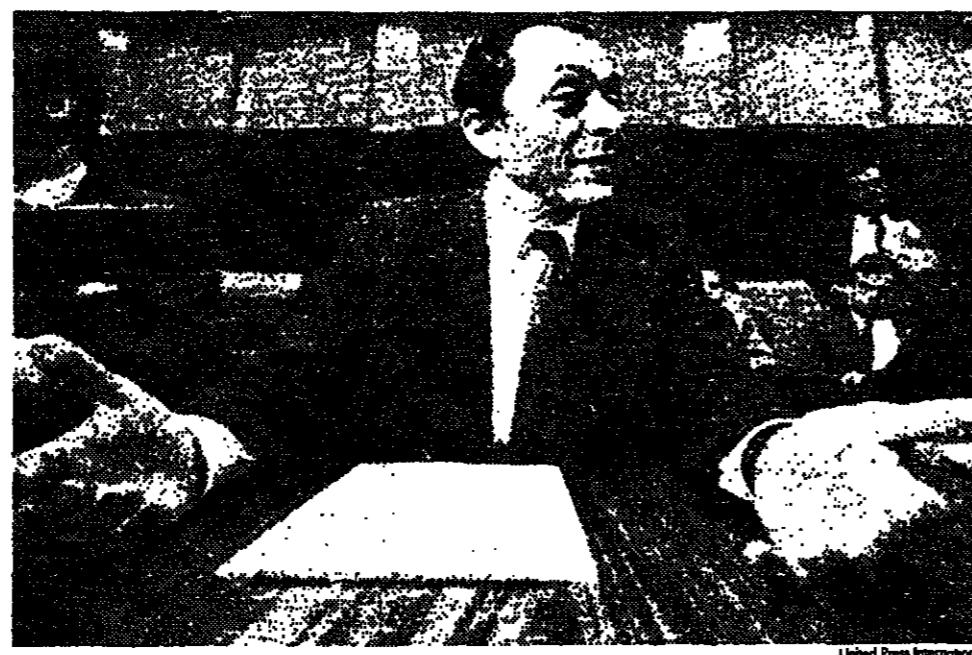
By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — Lord Carrington, former British foreign secretary, warned the West on Thursday not to reduce its diplomatic options with the Soviet Union to strict accountability.

"The notion that we should face Russians down in a silent war, broken only by bursts of telephone diplomacy," he told an audience, "is based on a conception of our own values, Soviet behavior and of the anxiety of our own peoples."

In a speech that contained several implicit but surprisingly sharp rebukes to President Ronald Reagan and to the more belligerent in his own Conservative party here, Lord Carrington said it made him "extraordinary, and



Michel Rocard explains France's problems with West Germany's taxes on farm imports.

Paris-Bonn Dispute Stalls EC Farm Pricing

Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — A dispute between France and West Germany over farm trade held up agreement Thursday on 1983 price increases for the European Community's eight million farmers.

The agriculture ministers agreed to hold further talks Wednesday in Luxembourg. But with France and West Germany at odds over taxes and subsidies applied to farm trade between countries, there appeared to be little chance of a final agreement.

As the ministers ended a three-day bargaining session in the early hours Thursday, Michel Rocard of France said the split with West Germany was the main holding up the annual pricing package.

Other ministers said there was broad agreement between most governments that a sharp increase in the EC's spending on farm subsidies caused by surplus production meant that farmers could be offered no more than an extra 4.2-percent price increase this year.

Mr. Rocard insisted on a substantial cut in the 13-percent tax currently applied at the West German border on all farm imports, which he said was hurting French farmers out of one of their most lucrative markets. The border taxes also anger farmers in Italy, who say they cannot compete.

"We cannot accept that our exports are penalized," Mr. Rocard said. He called the border taxes, known as monetary compensatory amounts, a "diabolical mechanism."

The taxes apply because of the gap between the artificial currency in which West German farmers are paid by the community and the market's real value, which is much higher.

But Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle of West Germany, who went to Bonn on Wednesday to discuss the dispute with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, made it clear that he could not accept any major cut in the taxes. Each reduction of 1 percent would cut a similar amount.

He entered the race a distant second in the polls behind former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, but ahead of the rest of the pack — Seniors Alan Cranston of California, Gary Hart of Colorado and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida.



Ignaz Kiechle

off price increases for West German farmers, he said.

Senior diplomats said hopes of an agreement now rested on the result of expected high-level contacts between Bonn and Paris during the next few days.

Sen. Glenn Declares for Presidency

United Press International

NEW CONCORD, Ohio — Senator John H. Glenn Jr., pledging to put an end to the "national tragedy and national disgrace of the Reagan administration," declared his candidacy Thursday for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Glenn, who was the first American astronaut to orbit Earth, entered the presidential race saying the issue is leadership.

Describing the administration of President Ronald Reagan as a "nostalgic retreat into the myths of the past," Senator Glenn said, "I say it's time to put America on the march."

Mr. Glenn, 61, announced his candidacy in the gymnasium of John Glenn High School in this town, where he grew up.

"The first duty of government is to keep our people alive, independent and free," said the senator, a former Marine colonel who pledged to "keep America's defense the strongest on earth."

At the same time he called for a verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons, saying that in today's world "all that we cherish can vanish in the blink of an eye" and "every word and deed of the president can move us closer to annihilation."

"During his 1980 election campaign, President Reagan often spoke of a shining city on a hill," he said. "It is no shining city that denies education, destroys jobs and diminishes opportunity. It's a national tragedy and a national disgrace and I say we're going to put an end to it."

He enters the race a distant second in the polls behind former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, but ahead of the rest of the pack — Seniors Alan Cranston of California, Gary Hart of Colorado and Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida.

Senate Panel Approves Repeal of U.S. Tax Cut

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Republican-controlled Senate Budget Committee, in a surprising setback for President Ronald Reagan, approved Thursday a 1984 budget that assumes repeal of this year's 10-percent cut in federal income taxes.

The final vote sending the budget to the Senate floor was 13-4.

The action was taken after the 12 Republicans on the 22-member committee failed to unite behind Mr. Reagan's revised budget proposal.

Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the committee chairman, and other Republicans then decided to side temporarily with Democrats to approve tax increases amounting to \$26 billion over five years.

Mr. Domenici made it clear he wanted "fight that number" in an effort to reduce it on the Senate floor.

But he and other Republicans said they were siding with Democrats for the present to get around a roadblock that has delayed approval of a budget plan for several weeks.

Overall, the emerging budget calls for spending of about \$851 billion for the 1984 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

It includes a 5-percent increase in military spending, after inflation, compared to the 10 percent asked by Mr. Reagan.

On domestic spending, the plan provides about \$11.3 billion more than Mr. Reagan originally proposed.

Democrats said their plan for tax increases assumes repeal of the 10-percent cut in individual income tax rates scheduled for this summer, as well as repeal of tax indexing, a plan to adjust tax rates in the future to account for inflation.

That tax increase was approved 12-4 after Mr. Reagan's proposal for tax increases — most of them — was defeated.

Only one Republican — John C. Danforth of Missouri — and four Democrats — Alan Cranston of California, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Frank T. Lautenberg of New Jersey and Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio — voted against repeal.

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Soviet Arms Violations Claimed

(Continued from Page 1)

terms of the second arms agreement. Last fall, Moscow tested a medium-size intercontinental missile known in the West as the SSX-1 and advised Washington this was one new missile permitted for the second treaty.

In March 8, officials said, an inquiry group co-chaired by David N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, and Admiral Arthur Howe, director of the Defense Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, concluded the Feb. 5 Soviet test of another missile, known as the PL-5, violated the second strategic arms treaty.

Officials said the group concluded that either this test involved a new ICBM, where the treaty permitted only one, or that by adding almost all of the more than 200 channels of telemetry from the test, the Russians violated the treaty's ban on extensive encryption that would peddle the U.S. verification of test compliance with the treaty. The Soviet Union was reportedly told the United States that PL-5 missile launched from its test site was a modern

version of its light SS-13 ICBM, an improvement permitted under the treaty.

In an extremely detailed, carefully prepared speech on the Senate floor last week, Senator McClure charged that this was only one of several "militarily significant violations or circumventions" of past nuclear arms treaties by the Soviet Union.

Some senators have said privately that Senator McClure seemed to be working with information supplied by the administration and may have been acting as a "stalking horse" to air some of the administration's suspicions.

Among what Mr. McClure listed as "actions of greatest concern" to the United States were:

- Development of two new types of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

- Testing of a new mobile air-defense system, the SA-12 missile, as part of a nationwide anti-ballistic missile defense system forbidden by the 1972 ABM Treaty.

- Concealed deployment of the banned mobile SS-16 missile around the Plisetsk test range.

- Underground nuclear tests of up to 250 kilotons in excess of the 150-kiloton limit imposed by two treaties.

- "Rapid reload and refine exercises of the SS-18 missile" and stockpiling other extra missiles, thus circumventing limits on missile launchers.

- Deployment of long-range air-to-surface cruise missiles on Tu-95 Bear intercontinental bombers and

on Backfire bombers that "greatly increases their intercontinental attack capability," although Moscow insists the Backfire is a medium-range bomber.

- Almost total encryption of the telemetry data associated with all "significant missiles."

- Evidence of "direct attack" on U.S. intelligence satellite "with blinding laser radiation" in violation of the agreement banning weapons from space.

On the right, a large advertisement for the Concord Collection of watches. It features a large watch with a dark dial and a leather strap, displayed on a stand. To the left is a smaller inset showing a woman holding a gift box.

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on the left, a small advertisement for Michel Swiss watches. It features a woman holding a gift box.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Two Salvadoran Wars

Somewhere in El Salvador a workable center may exist that the United States can help with an untroubled conscience. Somehow a paragon may emerge who can contain a leftist insurgency, show respect for human rights and press effectively for social reform. But the frustrations of the search are evident in the rise and fall of Defense Minister José Guillermo García, until recently Washington's very model of a good Salvadoran general.

He was the most conservative of the reform-minded junior officers who ejected a dictator in 1979. As the others departed he survived, thanks to astute juggling of field command and an ability to mollify anxious North Americans. He outraged oligarchs by promoting land reform, but otherwise he did the minimum in curbing human rights abuses. He salvaged last year's election by thwarting the victorious extreme right and installing a moderate as interim president.

Now Gen. García has been fired by that president, Alvaro Magaña, after an open rebellion by field commanders and an emphatic nudge from Washington. For all his public regulations skills, Gen. García was faulted by fellow officers for running a 9-to-5 war against tireless guerrillas, and he was losing.

An impatient United States hopes for better from his successor, also described as a moder-

ate. Gen. Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, who has been commander of the National Guard since 1979. He is said to have cleaned up the guard somewhat, although it was during his tenure that four U.S. churchwomen were killed while in the custody of his troops. Just possibly, he will live up to his billing as a mediator and use his U.S. backing to promote a plausible political strategy, while providing more effective military leadership.

But unless Salvadorans feel they have a Salvadoran cause to fight for, changing generals will not change the tide of battle. All the U.S. support will not help — indeed, it could hinder — unless peasants believe a victory would truly advance economic justice and personal dignity. That, alas, depends more on what Salvadorans think of their government than on what Washington thinks of their generals.

The large doubts in Congress and in Mexico City, about Reagan administration policy will not be dispelled by a new defense Minister, or by promises that the planned December elections will finally bring the elusive center to power. What is needed is less talk about Cuban subversion and more emphasis on the other war in El Salvador. If opposition democrats can be brought to trust and join the governing process, the center might yet hold.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Answers About Poland

Political symbols take on special meaning for nations that are denied a normal political life. That has long been true in Poland, where the icon of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa once came to stand for the survival of the nation's spirit. With the suppression of Solidarity and the suffocation of open politics, political struggle again turns on symbols.

For weeks now populists have been trying to seize the legitimizing symbols of Polish society from the mailed grasp of Warsaw's papal regime: Who will be host to the pope — the ideologists of atheism, or the church-going workers of Solidarity?

Who is the heir to the uprising of the Warsaw ghetto — General Jaruzelski's jackbooted police, or the hounded remnants of Solidarity?

Who has the right to identify with the victims of anti-Semitism — a propaganda apparatus that still exploits code words like "Jewish origins" and "Zionist connections," or the victims of such propaganda?

And who is entitled to commemorate May Day — the state that crushes unions, or the defiant workers who try to keep them alive?

As they say in Eastern Europe, to pose such questions is to answer them.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan and Volcker

It is quite true that in the Volcker years the Federal Reserve has risen to great political prominence. But that is not Mr. Volcker's doing. It is the result of Mr. Reagan's failed economic strategy, and the budget deficits.

Very large deficits necessarily expand the political role of the central bank. It has happened in several European countries in recent years, notably West Germany, and it has happened in the United States. It is fair to say that far too much political responsibility has been pushed onto the Federal Reserve by the elected officials who ought to be carrying it. By refusing to deal with the consequences of its deficits, the Reagan administration has forced on the Federal Reserve decisions that far transcend the normal reach of an independent appointive agency.

The administration has left to the Federal Reserve the terrible choices between inflation and unemployment. The Fed has brought the inflation rate close to zero; the cost in unemployment has been substantial, but the signs of economic recovery are now appearing. If Mr. Reagan thinks the Fed ought to follow a different course he should do well to be explicit. If he does not want it to follow a different course he might usefully reconsider the wisdom of replacing the chairman.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Reagan and Central America

President Reagan has decided to use a joint session of Congress as his forum to address the American people on the defense of the hemisphere. It's about time. Isolationists have mired us in squabbles about how secret our defense should be, whether we help or hinder the anti-Communist forces with aid, and whether we are going to be drawn into another Vietnam. The president has a duty to lift the nation's eyes to the essential debate. In the face of an undeniable penetration of Central America by forces beholden to a foreign power, does the United States have the will to organize and supply the resistance — and the skill to enable the local anti-Communists to win their own battles? Are we so transfixed by our Vietnam defeat that we cannot help mount a defense of our own continent?

— William Safire in *The New York Times*.

Paying With Their Lives

The period between the wars of 1948 and 1967 gave us an opportunity to review the tragic events which culminated in the establishment of a Zionist state over four-fifths of

the original Palestinian patrimony. Some people remembered that Israel had acquired twice as much land as was assigned to it by General Assembly resolution 181 of Nov. 29, 1948, and that this resolution provided Israel's claim to legitimacy. They also remembered that the same resolution called for the establishment of a Palestinian Arab state beside the Jewish state. Many of those who remembered wondered whether our fathers had been wrong to turn down the international option of 1947. Said Hammami was one of the courageous few who wondered aloud ...

Said believed that all forces favoring Palestinian self-determination — including Israeli ones — should be enlisted in support of the Palestinian cause. Naturally enough, such activity was highly controversial and was strongly opposed by some Arabs and Palestinians.

Said Hammami had to pay for his vision and courage with his life ... One day our future generations will honor him as a man who loved his country and his people with a passionate sincerity that had no use for rhetoric."

— The late Issam Sartawi (assassinated on April 10), speaking in 1978 at a memorial service for a fellow Palestinian, Said Hammami, slain the month before. These excerpts appear in *Middle East International* (London).

FROM OUR APRIL 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Shooting in Guatemala

MEXICO CITY — A dispatch from the Foreign Minister of Guatemala says that an attempt was made on the life of President Cabral as he was going to the palace to receive the new American Minister. Several men opened fire with revolvers as he stepped from his carriage. One shot took effect in his right hand. The police and the president's military escort pursued the would-be assassins and many arrests were made. Señor Estrada Cabral was elected President of Guatemala in 1898 and re-elected in 1904 for the term from 1905 to 1911. His presidency has been enlivened by rather more than the average number of conspiracies, revolts and invasions, and many attempts have been made on his life.

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Reagan Advisers Urge Jail Terms and Fines for Information Leaks

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A committee of Reagan administration officials proposed a law under which government employees who inadvertently disclose classified information would be subject to a criminal penalty of three years in prison if a fine of up to \$10,000.

The committee, in an internal report, said: "Unauthorized disclosure of classified information has become an increasingly common occurrence."

However, it added, "there is no legal statute that makes it a crime such for a government employee to disclose classified information without authorization."

Thus, the panel said, "to close the gaps in the present law, we recommend the introduction of legislation imposing a criminal penalty for all unauthorized disclosures of classified information by government employees" and former employees.

The chairman of the panel, Richard K. Willard, deputy assistant attorney general for the civil division, said Wednesday that the administration had not decided whether to take a "major effort" to win congressional approval of the proposed statute.

In principle, he said, the administration strongly supports such a statute.

The panel was convened by Attorney General William French Smith at the request of William P. Clark, President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, who wanted to know what the administration could do to stop the unauthorized disclosure of classified information.

The panel was composed of senior officials from the Central Intelligence Agency and the Department



President Ronald Reagan signed a bipartisan bill to finance the Social Security program. Watching the action were, from left, Representative Claude Pepper of Florida; the House minority leader, Robert H. Michel of Illinois; and Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts.

Reagan Signs Social Security Bill

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has signed into law a bipartisan plan designed to assure the solvency of the Social Security program for the next 75 years. The measure is "a commitment to the spirit of compassion and commitment that unites us as a people," Mr. Reagan declared Wednesday.

To save the program of retirement benefits and disability payments, which now has 36 million beneficiaries, the bill provides \$165

billion in additional revenue by the end of the decade.

The bill includes a six-month delay in this year's cost-of-living increase in benefits, an increase in the Social Security payroll tax next year, and a gradual rise in the retirement age from 65 to 67 by the year 2027.

It also includes a requirement that new federal employees join Social Security and a requirement that the benefits of some higher-income retirees be subject to federal income taxes.

"The changes in this legislation,"

Mr. Reagan said, "will allow Social Security to age as gracefully as all of us hope to do ourselves, without becoming an overwhelming burden on generations still to come."

tack rather than chance losing them by waiting until Soviet warheads had actually landed.

General Gabriel said that this was "not necessarily" the case.

But three times during the hearings, General Vessey and General Gabriel indirectly raised that possibility under questioning.

Senator Exon's initial question was provoked by General Gabriel's saying that Russians "don't have any assurance that we are going to sit and ride out an attack."

Questioned by Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, General Gabriel said "if we choose to ride out an attack."

General Vessey answered a question by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, about how many of the existing Minuteman missiles might survive a Soviet attack by saying, "If we rode out the attack, probably 30 percent would survive today," with lower levels in the future.

The five top-ranking military leaders in the United States argued that while the sites remained vulnerable to Soviet missile attack, it was important to be able to threaten to knock out Soviet missile sites. Soviet missiles threaten U.S. missiles.

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In adding their backing to the administration proposal before the Senate Armed Services Committee, General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs, and General Charles A. Gabriel, Air Force chief of staff, pointedly left open the idea that the United States might not "ride out" a first strike by the Soviet Union.

Senator J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska, told General Gabriel that such talk sounded like a policy of "launch on warning" in which the United States would fire its missiles upon warning of an at-

tack rather than chance losing them by waiting until Soviet warheads had actually landed.

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But it has never been flatly ruled out since such uncertainty reduces Soviet confidence about what the United States might do.

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U.S. Joint Chiefs Back MX Plan

By Michael Gocder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Joint Chiefs of Staff, who had differed openly among themselves in December on the "dumb pack" basing proposal for the MX missile, on Thursday unanimously backed the latest plan to put 100 of the 10-warhead missiles in existing slots used for older Minuteman missiles.

The five top-ranking military leaders in the United States argued that while the sites remained vulnerable to Soviet missile attack, it was important to be able to threaten to knock out Soviet missile sites. Soviet missiles threaten U.S. missiles.

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Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Chg.	% Chg.
30 Ind.	1103.79	1120.11	1100.72	+18.72	+1.6%
30 Tyn.	322.54	327.56	324.84	+51.12	+1.6%
30 Util.	120.21	120.51	120.21	+0.29	+0.2%
30 Fin.	404.82	417.12	403.57	+40.67	+1.0%

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.
Composite	—	—	—	—	—
Industrials	—	—	—	—	—
Utilities	—	—	—	—	—
Finance	—	—	—	—	—
Transp.	N.A.	—	—	—	—

Market Summary, April 21**Market Diaries****AMEX Stock Index**

	NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.
Volume	10,727,200	10,727,200	10,727,200	10,727,200	10,727,200	—	—
Vol. Up	4,728	5,115	5,115	5,115	5,115	—	—
Down	5,115	5,115	5,115	5,115	5,115	—	—
Urch.	75,961	22,203	22,203	22,203	22,203	—	—
New highs	5	5	5	5	5	—	—
New lows	5	5	5	5	5	—	—

Standard & Poors Index**Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.****NASDAQ Index****Dow Jones Bond Averages****12 Month Bond Averages**

WEEKEND

April 22, 1983

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From Pen Pal to Plaque

NEW YORK — Helene Hanff isn't in "Who's Who." She is neither a best seller nor that loopy and self-satisfied figure, a cult author. She refers to herself rather modestly as a free-lance writer but she is one of the few Americans to be the subject of a London plaque. It is at 84 Charing Cross Road, on the site of a former second-hand bookstore that, according to the plaque, Miss Hanff made world-renowned.

On Oct. 5, 1949, Miss Hanff, describing herself as a poor writer who liked old books, wrote from New York to Marks and Co., whose advertisement she had seen in the Saturday Review of Literature. The

MARY BLUME

letter between Miss Hanff, self-educated and unquenchable, and the bookshop's slowly unbending Frank Doel continued until a letter of Jan. 8, 1959, announced Doel's sudden death. Their correspondence was published by Miss Hanff in 1970 under the title "84 Charing Cross Road."

The London stage version of the book ended a long run two weeks ago. The much-cherished Broadway run ended last month.

"In London a ticket cost \$11. Here it cost \$23," Miss Hanff said in her room, East Side apartment. "It isn't worth \$23." She has a gravelly New York voice and the free-lance's combination of fecklessness and sturdy practicality. She and her flat are tidy in shades of beige, the only touch of eccentricity being that her neighbor's doorbell rings in Miss Hanff's closet, but in both stage versions and in the television play that preceded them, the chief article of furniture was a gin bottle.

"I do understand that you can't show a broken-down, two-bit writer any other way. It's very funny and very cute," Miss Hanff says. She is not averse to the occasional martini and on her first trip to London, tried to show the bartender in a genteel Bloomsbury hotel how to make one of decent strength.

"More gin?" he said, and I said, "Yes, and lower your voice."

Chronically broke, she made her first trip to England two years after Doel's death and found herself a celebrity. She has written other books since "84 Charing Cross Road," but never with equal success. "You don't know what you did right so you're never gonna do it again," she remarks cheerfully.

She broadcasts regularly on the BBC's "Woman's Hour," opening her talk with a cigarette-strained "Hi" and going on to tell what's up in her New York neighborhood. A recent talk was on New York's last freak blizzard. "Did you know that you can sled on everything plastic including a Bloomingdale's shopping bag?" she asks.

"84 Charing Cross Road" began in amateur Britain. In no time Helene is sending the staff of the bookstore food packages and addressing Doel as Frau or even Franklin (it takes him three years to call her Helene). She dislikes precious first editions that you cannot spill ashes and gin on but loves the beauty of well-made used books. She wouldn't dream of buying a book she hasn't already read and she orders Landor, Leigh Hunt, Cardinal Newman and Isaac Walton, from whom she lifts the story of John Donne's elopement for a television play she is writing.

"Nobody who watches television has the slightest idea who John Donne was," she writes. Doel triumphantly, "but thanks to Hemingway everybody knows 'No Man Is an Island'; all I had to do was work that in and it was sold."

On occasion she gives Doel hell; for a detestable version of the Bible ("Kindly inform the Church of England that they have loused up the most beautiful prose ever written"), for an overedited Pepys ("WHAT KIND OF PEPPYS DIARY DO YOU CALL THIS? This is not pepys diary, this is some busybody editor's miserable collection of EXCERPTS from pepys diary may he rot") or for an offensively translated Camillus ("white you from under the bed where that camillus drove me"). Doel chastised the letters.

Spare in hand and in style of living, Helene Hanff doesn't keep things. She only kept Doel's letters because her accountant told her they could replace invoices for tax purposes. When the accountant saw the sum involved surely surpassed \$9,72 he lost interest and the letters were tucked away.

"Every year I'd say what am I keeping them for. The night I got the letter about Frank's death I couldn't remember if I had thrown them out or kept them. I found them in a little envelope, I was so relieved I sat on the floor and cried, I didn't know why. When I opened it every baby pictures fell out. I'd forgotten."

She put the letters together, moving some around and cutting one letter into three to improve their dramatic construction. She thought they might make "a dating New Yorker story." They were too long for a story and her astonishment came out instead as a book that has been translated into Finnish, Dutch and Japanese. A Japanese is doing his Ph.D. thesis on her and has even dug out her old television scripts for "Ellery Queen" and "The Hallmark Hall of Fame."

"When the Reader's Digest took it, I knew it had nothing to do with people like rare books," she says of the book's success. Her fans have been telephoning her for years. She wouldn't dream of having an undictated number.

"I am not Jackie Susann, I'm not gonna get pornographic calls in the middle of the night. I wouldn't for anything in the world miss the phone calls I get."

A woman in Texas gave a telephone conversation with Miss Hanff to her husband as a birthday gift. A couple with a new baby called during a blizzard in British Columbia. "That 9-week-old baby is now 11," Miss Hanff says. "And I shouldn't say this but I have a London overseas operator who calls when there's a fall like at 3 A.M. London time."



Helene Hanff

In a book about her first visit to London, "The Duchess of Bloomsbury Street," Miss Hanff reflects after a glamorous dinner party on how her published letters changed her life:

"A few years ago I couldn't write anything or sell anything. I'd passed the age where you know all the returns are in, I'd had my chance and done my best and failed. And how was I to know the miracle waiting to happen right round the corner in late middle age? '84 Charing Cross Road' was no best seller, you understand: it didn't make me rich or famous. It just got me hundreds of letters and phone calls from people I never knew existed; it got me wonderful reviews; it restored a self-confidence and self-esteem I'd lost somewhere along the way. God knows how many years ago. It brought me to England. It changed my life."

She was born in Philadelphia of a theater-mad family. Her father ran away from home to become a song-and-dance man but ended up selling shirts instead — "a Willy Loman figure," she says — and exchanging shirts with box-office managers for tickets to the shows that were on pre-Broadway tryouts. Helene, a prodig, won a Theater Guild fellowship for playwriting at a very tender age, went to New York and wrote plays like mad — "I had them like rabbits" — and never got one produced.

"They were priceless charm. The dialogue was great and I couldn't write a plot. I couldn't write except what happens to me and nothing much happens to me, so I haven't written much. I haven't a creative imagination, I can't invent people, I can't invent plots. It took me half a lifetime to realize it, if not two-thirds."

"I love the factual, I don't need fiction. My guilty secret all these years was that I hated reading plays. Except Shaw, and I preferred his prefaces."

There is a certain irony in hitting Broadway 40 years later with someone else's adaptation of your work. Miss Hanff took it calmly. "I thought this is not my rap. The worst they can say is the book doesn't make a play."

For English readers, she wrote a New York guidebook called "Apple of my Eye" ("It was supposed to be captions but I talk too much for that so it became a book"). It neglects hotels and restaurants — the publisher's budget only permitted Check Full O' Nuts — and has a good New Yorker's attitude to the George Washington bridge: "The best thing about it is it gets you home from Jersey."

For American readers she has just completed a piece on London for The New York Times. "It took me 10 years to realize there's an East Side and a West Side in London," she says. "The 'East Side,' which she prefers, is northern London, particularly W.I. Anything south of Buckingham Palace is no man's land."

"Once ended in Belgrade. That had to be the deadliest neighborhood. All the parks were locked. I mean to tell you there wasn't even a robin. I couldn't find anyone to let me out."

She has been to London seven times in the last 10 years and wishes she could make an eighth trip. "I'm a free-lance writer, I can only go if there's a legitimate reason," she says. "But believe me there will be another reason before I die."

Eurovision Sings Out

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — "Dalles" is hanged!

The television show watched by the world's largest audience at 10 p.m. and one of 500 million people — will originate here live this Saturday night: the 28th annual Eurovision Song Contest. In hundreds of thousands of homes in Europe and into the Middle East, families will argue — as they do every year — the merits of entries with a passion usually reserved for discussing politics or soccer.

West Germany won the expensive privilege (costing about \$1 million) of acting as host for this year's competition by winning last year's at Harrogate, England, in a landslide with the right song at the right time: "Ein bisschen Frieden" ("A Little Peace"), a Joan Baez-like anthem sung by a 17-year-old girl from Saarbrücken known simply as Nicole.

The universal appeal of Nicole's song was evident when she repeated its refrain in English, French and Dutch. (There was a time when many, if not most, of the songs were sung in English, but since 1977, the members of Eurovision — the television arm of the European Broadcasting Union based in Geneva — have insisted that each song be sung substantially in the language or one of the languages of the country of the active participant concerned.)

Finland's 1982 entry came closest to "A Little Peace" in its politics, but farther in the standings. An angry protest song called "Neutron Bomb" it finished last without netting a single point, not even a tenth-place vote from any of the 18 international juries.

Finland is back this year with a piece of disco Abba called "Fantasia," sing by Ann Astupund. Abba is a recurrent image, for the Swedish singers swept to fame by winning the 1974 Eurovision title with "Waterloo" in Brighton, England. This year more than ever, imitation Abba is a Scandinavian staple. Denmark's Gry Johansen is doing abba. Sweden's Carola Haeggkvist is doing fluorescent Abba.

West Germany has a solid enough entry in "Rücksicht" ("Consideration"), a bittersweet ballad of the Simon and Garfunkel genre sung by two brothers named Hoffmann & Hoffmann. The strongest songs this year are ballads, particularly the opening and closing numbers: France's "Vivre" ("To Live"), composed, played and sung by Guy Bonet, and Luxembourg's "Si la Vie Est un Cadeau" ("If Life Is a Present"), a torch song by Corinne. If ballads will ride high this year, little in between will have much chance.

Saturday night's telecast will begin at 9 P.M. (Central European Daylight Time) with a five-minute filmed travelog of German landmarks, but the rest of the two-and-a-half-hour show will be live, with a triumphant singer-dancer, Marlene Dietrich, as mistress of ceremonies.

In the 20 participating lands, the Eurovision final is not just a fast-paced musical event but the climax of an orchestrated build-up that begins not long after a winner is crowned. Songs submitted for the next contest are sifted by national juries of broadcasters, musicians, composers and directors; these juries sometimes do their own matching up of artists with songs — the artists aren't required to hold passports from the country they represent.

As an example of the selection process, take Austria, which has won only once (Udo Jürgens singing "Merci, Chérie" in 1966).

The Austrian Broadcasting System, known as the ORF, received 290 full scores between the Sept. 9, 1982 announcement and the Jan. 7, 1983 deadline. The week after the deadline, in a three-day marathon of auditions, the possibilities were narrowed down to 12. They were performed on the evening of March 17, two days before each nation's selection deadline, on a well-watched once-a-year program called "Out of 12 Comes 1."

Before the show, a public-opinion institute chose a 300-person cross-section of the Austrian populace and instructed them to watch As

soon as the last song was sung, they were phoned and, in a matter of minutes (during which the ORF Big Band played a medley of past Austrian entries), a Viennese group called West End was ticketed to Munich with a song called "Hurricane." Other countries use other methods to choose their candidates.

A videotape version of each national winner had to be in London by March 28. Back in January, a lottery determined the order of presentation of the songs — strictly limited to three minutes in length — and now they were transmitted in this sequence by the BBC on April 6 for re-recording by the participating television services and showing last week.

In recent years, the videotaped previews have proved to stick and entice — occasionally on the frontier of avant-garde cinematic technique — that they tend to distort the actual products, making them look better than they sound, but sometimes backfire.

For example, Austria's "Hurricane" won the national competition because West End knew that optical effects were important to Eurovision, so the basic trio was augmented by an appealing pair of dancers. The preview presentation, however, was set in an office with desks, depriving the dancers of mobility, while the visuals concentrated on Op-Pop computer effects that can't be done live in Munich.

For the Eurovision contest, 32 television and 6 radio services in 29 countries will be receiving live transmissions.

Everything will change Saturday night when the songs are performed live, under pressure, in Rudi Sedlmayr Hall, an aluminum-roofed beehive built in 1969 as a volleyball, handball and basketball arena for the 1972 Olympic Games.

To make room for a specially designed stage affording cameras and performers flexibility and some advanced light effects, the hall's seating capacity dwindled from 3,000 to 3,000, of which 1,200 places were offered to the public on March 21 at prices of 25 to 50 marks (slightly more than \$10 to \$20). They sold out in two hours.

The remaining seats are reserved for the national delegations and guests among the thousands of artists, composers, lyricists, journalists and record-company representatives who have been converging on Munich all week — as well as for politicians, including Premier Franz Josef Strauss of Bavaria. At a reception Strauss gave for the assembled Eurovisionists on Tuesday night, he confessed to a conservative's preference for operetta and brass bands. Asked later if he ever had been a fan of pop music, he replied, "I am now."

Exposure is the factor that rallies politicians and show people and it is what makes a winner out of virtually any Eurovision loser. In fact, the list of losers is much more distinguished than the list of winners. Participants who didn't win include Ned Mouskouri and Francoise Hardy in 1963, Matt Monro in 1964, Cliff Richard in 1968 and again in 1973, Julio Iglesias in 1970, Serge Lama in 1971, Olivia Newton-John in 1974, The Shadows in 1975, The Les Humphries Singers in 1976, Silver Convention in 1977 and Jeanne Manson in 1979.

Nonetheless, winning the title has certain advantages. Nicole, last year's victor, is still in high school but commutes on weekends to engagements all over Europe. She has resided at a quarter of a million dollars from "A Little Peace." It was No. 1 for a while on the charts in England, Israel, West Germany and

several other countries and sold three and a half million singles worldwide, plus a million Nicole albums.

Immediately after the triumph in Harrogate, however, the song's composer, Ralph Siegel, 36, of Munich, was hospitalized for three weeks with a stress-induced ringing in his ears. He has recovered and remains a national hero, scheduled to receive a West German television homage in May.

For this year's Eurovision contest, 32 television and 6 radio services in 29 countries will be receiving live transmissions. For the first time in years, the list includes the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland and Czechoslovakia, all members of Eurovision's Prague-based rival, Intervision. For economic reasons, Ireland, the 1980 winner, is not competing in 1983, but will nonetheless telecast the contest. Also aboard for live satellite transmission are Iceland, Jordan and, for the first time, Australia.

The luck of the draw gave France the opening slot, which Michael Type of the Eurovision secretariat in Geneva says is not a fortunate position, we've noted over the years. No artist likes to be first on a program when people are still warming up. But there have been exceptions. In 1982 France neither participated in nor televised the show — the event was deemed not up to French cultural standards.

Norway, Britain and Sweden will follow France and be followed by Riccardo Fogli of Italy, a crooner who impressed in the previous year's as a sure shot for Best Record Jacket if such a prize were given. Turkey's "Opera," sung by Celin Alp and the Short Wave, is international movie music, but Spain's "Quién Maneja Mi Barca?" ("Who Sails My Boat"), performed by Remedios Amaya, is strong and straightforward from Flamenco Beach.

Switzerland's entry is in Italian and offers Mariella Faré and enough sultry passion, hair-tearing and breast-beating to perhaps score a surprise. Finland is followed by Greek water music, much more ethnic than the Netherlands' "Sing Me a Song" and Yugoslavia's "Julie." If middle-aged music is anybody's meat, then the Cypriot chant has a chance. West Germany, Denmark and Israel then precede Portugal, Austria and Belgium. Luxembourg has the advantageous last slot from which Nicole won last year.

While viewers are watching a ballet medley of German melodies, 20 juries cloistered in studios in the competing countries will tot up their ratings and award points to their top 10 selections — 12 to the first, 10 to the second, 8 to the third down to one for the tenth. They cannot vote for their own country. Each nation's 11 jurors were named only last weekend. The rules stipulate that "the numbers of men and women in each jury should be more or less equal: five or six of its members being over and five or six under 25 years of age. The minimum age should be 16 and the maximum 60, with not less than 10 years between the two age groups."

People from the music, entertainment and broadcasting fields are disqualified. "We seek very normal people," says Friederike Schramm, head of the ORF's Eurovision department and secretary of the Austrian jury. "Housewives, a schoolboy, a construction worker, a retired businessman, a travel agent." A notary public sits in on each jury to certify procedures.

The suspenseful high point of the show comes when the 20 nations are polled over closed sound circuits, with each jury's spokesman announcing its totals in English or French, starting from the bottom up, while the cameras pick out contestants and spectators biting their nails. An electronic scoreboard with flashing lights shows up-to-the-minute totals and leaders.

Michael Type of Eurovision makes no grandiose claims for the song contest. "It's just a bit of froth," he says, "but a lot of work goes into making froth and there's no reason why the froth we dish out should be anything less than good froth."

The Rag Trade

by Carol Mann

LONDON — In King's Road on a typical Saturday afternoon, yester-year's punks and piots have been replaced by a horde of ragamuffins in tattered clothes worn in layers, all patched up and held together by string. Baggy trousers just short enough to flap about the ankles, accompany long stripy skirts, in grays and blacks, the wearers teetering in black lace-up boots, added glitz. Ashes and sackcloth, Babylon in mourning.

Faces have a calculated pallor, a Little Orphan Annie appeal, with a deliciously perverse *je ne sais quoi*. Hair remains flamboyant, scarlet for the girls, platinum blond or coal-mine black in greased-up crewcuts for the boys. Eyes are made up to look like jewels.

The scene is an artful parody of the current economic gloom, and the tone is one of operatic despair. The boutiques themselves set the scene. First of all, a number of them in fashion-conscious Chelsea and Covent Garden have been turned into thrift shops, where it is actually possible to purchase genuine rags, complete with original wear, tear, even stains and holes.

In other European second-hand shops, an effort is made to instill an impression of Old World elegance in the way the clothes are pre-

sented, and the prices are correspondingly higher. No such pretension here.

Then there are the designer boutiques, where extortionately priced garments are so ragged that only the unpracticed eye might mistake them for the most exquisite of charity shop finds.

The most spectacular shop is Vivienne Westwood's Nostalgia of Mad, set in the heart of the West End. Imagine a mixture of newly uncovered catacombs, Yoda's dank planet in "The Empire Strikes Back," the rickety gangplanks in "Mutiny on the Bounty" and the debris left over from an outdoor punk rock concert where it rained, and you begin to have an idea. Papier mache mud pours over the facade and into the shop.

The clothes are thrown over sculptural mannequins, with collages of wreckage for heads. Half-erased tribal frescoes suggest an obscure imperial past. The shopper can buy pre-rusted badges.

Vivienne Westwood has always had the most uncanny intuition about which aspects of the avant-garde can be turned into viable fashions — which is how she has successfully launched the punk and pirate looks. She has now ceased being just a local celebrity and has presented her collections in Paris. Her influence is enormous.

Those most affected are not the Parisians, but the Japanese, and the streets of Tokyo are filled with young

TRAVEL

New Territory for a 'Salesman'

by Diane Fong

BEIJING — Arthur Miller is determined to challenge the notion that he mocks at "you can't go further than China" — that Western culture cannot be translated into Chinese. The 67-year-old playwright, who is in Beijing to direct the Chinese version of his play "Death of a Salesman," says he is unperturbed about the absence of door-to-door salesmen like his Willy Loman in the People's Republic.

"The cultural differences are not so important and certain lines inevitably get lost through translation," Miller says. "But it's what audiences read between the lines that makes the play universal and timeless. I don't want to sound like I'm bragging about 'Salesman,' but great plays are transcendent. The cultural differences are surface differences."

The Chinese, for instance, are much more reverent towards the Willy Loman first strutting across the Broadway stage in 1947, the play about the American dream of success has roamed the globe, including Russia. "There really touched it," Miller says. "The capitalist characters were turned into a joke."

At Beijing's People's Art Theater, however, Miller — looking even bit the casual director in a V-necked pullover and corduroy trousers — has a free hand over the Chinese production. "Otherwise I wouldn't be here," he says assuredly in his raspy voice.

He has been here before. His plays "All My Sons" and "The Crucible" were produced in China a few years ago. Miller and his wife, Inge Morath, the photographer, who have collaborated on a photo-text memoir, "Chinese Encounters," based on their 1978 trip, now plan to publish an account about "Death of a Salesman."

In the midst of rehearsals for the May 7 opening, Miller appears anxious, yet optimistic that his play will attract full houses for at least the first two months of its Beijing run, which is of indefinite length. He seems fervent in his belief that theater is governed by universal laws. "If Chinese audiences are unmoved by the production, then it is not their failure to comprehend a foreign culture, but an artistic failure, which I must bear responsibility for," he says.

"Most problems have been ironed out," he continues. Both the playwright and his leading actor, Ying Ruocheng, who also acts as Miller's interpreter for the all-Chinese cast, agree that Chinese acting is too stylized for realistic drama. "It is partly the legacy of socialist realism during the Cultural Revolution, though the tradition of opera acting is deliberately unrealistic," Ying explains.

"On the other hand, the Chinese try to be too realistic in interpreting Western plays," Miller interjects. "The setting and clothing happen to be 1940s America, but I told them to do away with the blond wigs. They should be themselves, not pretend to be American, otherwise it'll wind up being a second-rate production."



Arthur Miller and Ying Ruocheng.

The cast, selected by Ying, is "very good." Miller says later over lunch at the Beijing restaurant, eating Szechuan noodles and using his chopsticks well. "Thank God I didn't have to go through auditions," he says.

He is particularly painstaking about a crucial scene in "Salesman," where Willy Loman is fired by his practical-minded boss, Howard. "My concern is, 'Can I make the actor understand and project different sides of Howard's character, and portray him in a sympathetic light as well?'" Miller's desire to "create full-fledged characters rather than stereotypes on stage" is shared by Ying.

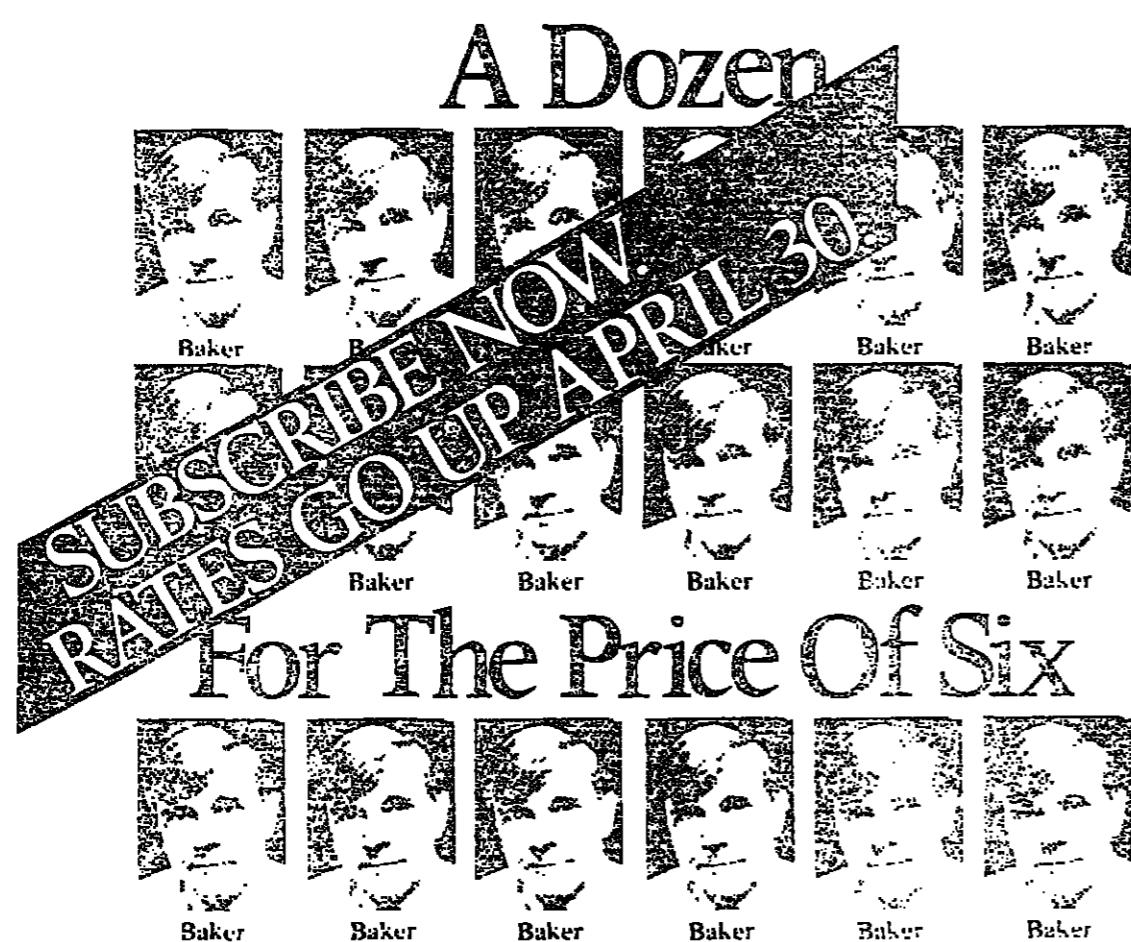
"Ying will be 3 most complicated, multifaceted Willy," Miller says proudly. Ying, who also played Kublai Khan in the television epic "Marco Polo," bristles at the cliché definition of his character as "American Everyman," "victim of the capitalist machine," "weak" or "self-deluded."

"Willy is a human being, he's lovable," Ying says fondly. "There are moments he is compassionate, moments he behaves badly — he just treats his wife, for instance, yet there is real love between them."

The complex interaction between father-and-wife husband-mistress should strike a responsive chord among Chinese audiences, especially here where family ties are strong, Miller feels.

"There should be no difficulty in comprehending the role of the mistress, either," he adds. Although extramarital affairs are officially nonexistent in today's China, concubines were an appendage of the family unit in pre-revolutionary times. Still, attitudes toward sex have always been discreet.

"On the other hand, the Chinese try to be too realistic in interpreting Western plays," Miller interjects. "The setting and clothing happen to be 1940s America, but I told them to do away with the blond wigs. They should be themselves, not pretend to be American, otherwise it'll wind up being a second-rate production."



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Walk, Don't Run, Into Shape

by Sharon Rutenberg

CHICAGO — Howard Jacobson stopped running 26 years ago. Now he walks. "I converted to walking and I never stopped," he says. "Competition is not where it's at. Health is where it's at."

The 52-year-old Jacobson has coached thousands of people — from senior citizens to Olympic athletes — on how to turn a walk into a workout through "healthwalking." A fast-paced walk using vigorous arm motions, healthwalking actually provides better overall body fitness than jogging and is easier and safer, Jacobson says.

It's for all ages, "from the 30s through the 70s and beyond," according to Jacobson.

"By adding more efficient arm movements and picking up the pace, walking can become a more effective overall body conditioner than running or jogging, without their injury risks," he says.

Jacobson insists that a rising number of injuries are attributed to running or jogging. A recent study by the National Center for Disease Control showed that more than a third of Americans who run more than 6 miles (10 kilometers) a week sustain running-related injuries, most commonly to their knees. Jacobson continues.

"In running, the foot touches down with an impact two to three times greater than that of walking," he says. "Also, in running, the bent knee must bear the brunt of the impact, while a walker touches down with knees straightened. So the whole leg can absorb the impact."

Four 30-minute walks weekly at a brisk pace of about 15 minutes a mile can provide cardiovascular, muscular and calorie-burning benefits equivalent to those achieved by running or jogging, he says.

Jacobson adds that walking burns more calories because, in smaller strides, walkers take more steps per minute. Running involves

a pushing motion, but walking uses both pulling and pushing "which is much better overall."

Jacobson calls brisk walking the safest exercise for sedentary older individuals who decide to get back into shape.

"For both the underexercised and the active athlete suffering injuries from overexertion, brisk walking can be the happier medium," he says. "I advocate the most natural exercise of all."

For maximum benefit, Jacobson suggests walking for at least 30 minutes at a time, moving briskly enough to cover 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) or more during that period.

Jacobson — author of the 1980 book "Walking to Fitness: The Sensible Alternative to Jogging and Running" (Simon and Shuster, \$17.95) — annually walks the New York City Marathon course faster than some contestants run it.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK**AUSTRIA**

April 28: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Jesus Lopez-Cobos conductor (Schubert, Chabrier).
ROYAL Festival Hall (tel: 928-2191).
April 27: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Hildegaard Behrens soprano (Wagner).
April 28: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Karl Solti conductor (Hartig, Mercadante, Haydn).
Musikverein (tel: 65-8190).
April 25: Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).
Staatsoper (tel: 5324-2345).
BALLET — April 27: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
OPERA — April 24 and 28: "Le Barbe de Seville" (Rossini) Erich Bindner conductor.
April 26 and 29: "Madame Butterflies" (Puccini) Giuseppe Patane conductor.

Metropol (tel: 216-4122).

ROCK — April 25: Prince.

Philharmonie (tel: 26-9251).

April 24: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Beethoven, Dvorak).

April 29: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Bernard Klee conductor (Mendelssohn, Bartoldy, Von Beethoven, Brahms).

April 27 and 28: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor (Berlioz, Brahms).

RECITAL — April 26: Teresa Berganza mezzo-soprano (Juan Antonio Alvarez-Perez piano) (Vivaldi, Brahms).

April 30: Claudio Arrau piano (Beethoven, Brahms).

FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel: 134-00).

April 23: Turin RAJ Symphony Orchestra, Gary Bertini conductor (Orfeo, Mahler).

April 24 and 25: Frankfurt Opera and Musicae Orchestra, Wolfgang Nelson conductor (Zimmermann, Schumann, Mahler).

EXHIBITION — April 22: "The Essential Cubism" (Cubism).

April 23: "The Essential Cubism" (Cubism).

April 24: "Pauline Viézélay."

To June 12: "Turner's Color Studies."

RECITAL — April 23: Barbara Hendricks soprano, Dimitri Alexeian piano (Purcell, Mussorgsky, Rachmaninoff).

Metropoli (tel: 63-6464).

English speaking theater — April 23-30: "Animal Farm" (Orwell).

Jahrhunderttheater Hoechst (tel: 30-10-56).

April 23: Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra, Kurt Masur conductor (Schumann, Brahms).

EXHIBITION — To May 22: Oscar Kokoschka.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 216-2533).
April 27 and 30: "Tannhäuser" (Wagner) Ermil Tchakarov conductor.
MILAN, Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78-46-88).
To May 23: Yves Klein.
Ircam — April 27 and 30: Contemporary music by Salvatore Martirano.
Chapelle des Lombards (tel: 357-24-55).
JAZZ — April 26: Roger Guerin Big Band.
Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27-12-33).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 25: Giorgio de Chirico.
To May 23: Yves Klein.
Ircam — April 27 and 30: Contemporary music by Salvatore Martirano.
To May 3: "Pakatak" music from Martinique.
MUSÉE du Grand Palais (tel: 26-54-10).
From April 23: "Manet 1832-1883."
To May 16: "Claude Gellée dit Le Lorrain".
Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 26-54-19).
To May 24: "From the Burgundians to Bayard".
Palazzo dello Sporo (tel: 452-53-69).
To May 4: "Holiday on Ice."
ROMA, Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia (tel: 654-10-44).
Gianandrea Gavazzeni conductor (Ghedini, Reggi).
April 24-26: Santa Cecilia Orchestra.
Gianandrea Gavazzeni conductor (Ghedini, Reggi).
To April 24: "Teatro Olimpico" (Verdi) John Mauceri conductor.
Musée Rodin (tel: 555-17-61).
To May 30: "From Carpeaux to Matisse," French sculpture 1850-1914.
Opéra de Paris (tel: 742-57-50).
Paris Opera — April 23: "Erzsébet" (Chavigny) (Leoncavallo) Elgar Howarth conductor.
Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 723-47-77).
April 26: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Garcia Navarro conductor (Mozart).
April 28: Radio France N.O.P., Stanislaw Skrowaczewski conductor, Bella Davidovich piano (Mendelssohn, Bruckner).
FOLKS MUSIC — April 30: Joni Mitchell.
Théâtre Musical de Paris, Chatela (Strauss).
Queen Elizabeth Hall (tel: 238-31-91).
RECITAL — April 24: Vlado Perlemuter piano (Chopin, Ravel, Schumann).
April 27: Alfred Brendel piano (Beethoven).
Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589-82-12).
April 28: "Requiem" (Verdi) David Willcocks conductor.
Stuttgart Ballet — April 23-30: "Eugen Onegin" (Tchaikovsky).

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery of Scotland (tel: 556-89-21).
April 27: "Goya's 'Tauromachia'." Queen's Hall (tel: 228-11-55).
JAZZ — April 26: The Borders Big Band.
GLASGOW, City Hall (tel: 552-59-61).
April 24: Scottish Chamber Orchestra, Wilfried Bösch conductor, Isobel Buchanan soprano (Bach, Rameau, Mozart, Haydn).
Theatre Royal (tel: 331-12-34).
Scottish Opera — April 2

TRAVEL

Springtime, When Birds Do Sing, Hey Ding a Ding, Ding

The Calendar Says Lambing Season



Marcel Lajarge and part of his flock.

by Sarah Farmer

ROUESSAC, France — It's lambing season in the hilly, upland country of the Limousin, in west-central France; ewes and lambs can be seen in nearly every green field. Rural, sparsely populated and slow to change, the Limousin remains primarily a region of small farms and isolated villages where the pace of daily life is set by the agricultural calendar. At L'Essart, a sheep farm 30 kilometers (19 miles) north of Limoges, it's the busiest time of the year.

Lambs are born from February through April, a schedule planned by the farmer, who wants to get his lambs to the *summertime market* early. He lets his ewes sit so they will bear as soon as possible after the bitter weather; when the lambs come, it must be warm enough for them to survive outdoors and for there to be grass for the ewes to eat and produce milk.

Overcrowding in the barns caused a bacterial infection to spread, killing many lambs. For the people of L'Essart, this bad luck is a reminder that no matter how hard they work, success ultimately depends on the weather.

Born and reared on a farm a few kilometers from L'Essart, Lajarge has always lived in this corner of the region, leaving only to complete his military service. To work with him during lambing season is to learn not only about sheepbreeding, but also about local wildlife and plants, history, customs and speech. He will explain a word or saying in patois, discuss farming techniques used in his father's day. Carrying the newborn lambs back from the fields to the barn, he notes a laying flying overhead — a sure sign of spring.

The sheep are brought in before dark and at night a worker gets up to check the barns. Coming out of the wind and dark into a warm, quiet barn, one walks slowly, listening for the distinctive bleat of an ewe in labor, looking closely for those ewes who seem ill at ease — a signal that they are ready to have a lamb.

He knows his flock. Eyeing them each morning when he takes them to pasture, he keeps mental notes of any changes in the shape of a ewe's sides or udder indicating that she is close to term. Gazing at the flock across a field, he picks out details that escape a less-practiced eye. "See that one off by herself? Look how she shifts the ground and appears worried. She'll have her in the next two hours."

Coming back to check the ewe, Lajarge slowly approaches the flock to get a closer look. The ewe is down on the ground in labor.

Said to lose neither texture nor flavor through deep freezing.

The boats do not necessarily return at the same hour, but a patient visitor can observe a sort of show at the dockside. Men with the best catches are grinning; they hoist out their pain-de-bate baskets, exaggerating the weight. The laggards are usually those whose luck has been bad.

When the catches are small, haggling goes on for some time. On other days there are too many calamars for dockside disposal; then pickup trucks take them to inland towns. If there are still squid unsold, an impromptu auction is held. And in order not to let anything go to waste the fishermen themselves will often produce calamari and charcoal braziers to cook the leftovers on the quay for their own lunch of *arrò mariner*.

None of this is really necessary financially, but it is part of the tradition. Majorcan fishermen are stuck like limpets to their customs and superstitions. For instance, the street fishmongers sell their wares today from motorized vans, often equipped with loudspeakers, but they still announce their arrival in a neighborhood by blowing a triton shell. There are all kinds of natural portents that govern their outings — halos around the moon (bad); the behavior of seagulls, the level of the bay water (good or low); or the direction of the wind.

On June 29, St. Peter's Day, there is a joyful procession through Puerto Alcudia, with the fishermen marching in yellow slickers and a "fish queen" dolled up with a gilt crown. The statue of St. Peter, patron of fishermen, is carried on a float from the church and then towed by barge to the center of the harbor, where the waters are blessed for the coming year. After

and gets up, startled, as he comes near. Seeing something amiss in the lamb's positioning, Lajarge walks stealthily towards the ewe, crouching a bit and staring her in the eye. Extending his right hand in a beckoning motion, he calls to her softly in patois: "Hey, chico, chico..." The ewe stays rooted to the spot, distracted just long enough for the shepherd to move swiftly and grab her foreleg. Putting her on her side he delivers two lamb.

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Coming back to check the ewe, Lajarge slowly approaches the flock to get a closer look. The ewe is down on the ground in labor.

Said to lose neither texture nor flavor through deep freezing.

The sheep are brought in before dark and at night a worker gets up to check the barns.

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Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices									
	Sales In			Net					
	100s	High	Low	Jan	Chg	% Chg			
Chambliss	592	24	252	252	+ 4	+ 1%			
AddiCkLd's	537	242	232	232	+ 18	+ 8%			
AlexBld 1.00	310	374	354	354	- 20	- 5%			
AidBnc \$.80	743	224	215	215	- 22	- 14%			
Alites	450	201	202	202	- 1	- 1%			
Amarit h	457	114	114	114	- 1	- 1%			
ASkrh 50	72	145	145	145	- 14	- 10%			
AGres s.34	224	238	232	232	+ 12	+ 5%			
AInLts 1	14008	145	145	145	- 15	- 1%			
AImpG 45	342	231	228	228	+ 3	+ 1%			
ANInLts 34	168	158	158	158	- 18	- 11%			
Andrew	163	374	354	354	- 27	- 15%			
AppletC	8000	252	251	251	+ 12	+ 5%			
AppLth 1	143	201	195	195	- 11	- 7%			
Astrology	513	124	124	124	- 12	- 10%			
AtionR s	23	474	474	474	- 60	- 24%			
Austek	493	264	254	254	- 26	- 6%			
BencO 1.34	1128	241	234	234	- 26	- 14%			
BoySki 52	95	35	349	349	- 36	- 10%			
Belkins 50	5025	242	234	234	- 26	- 10%			
BetzLb .88	1085	145	145	145	- 43	- 31%			
Blits 1	151	151	151	151	- 16	- 10%			
BoeBv 8.30	2056	254	254	254	- 26	- 10%			
BrtTom	381	71	71	71	- 7	- 10%			
CCOR	520	18	172	172	- 12	- 6%			
CPT	574	214	202	202	- 23	- 11%			
CalMic	204	204	204	204	- 24	- 12%			
Cham 5	774	134	134	134	- 14	- 10%			
Chrmns s.25	302	221	221	221	- 22	- 12%			
CharHt .40	248	794	794	794	- 26	- 10%			
ChiCh s.	554	247	247	247	- 24	- 10%			
Chubb 2.92	44	592	592	592	- 59	- 13%			
Cipher	1249	291	282	282	- 39	- 13%			
ChiCoGo .50	416	148	148	148	- 14	- 10%			
ChiFd 3	593	311	311	311	- 31	- 11%			
CobeLb	21	201	201	201	- 21	- 10%			
ColTie	118	201	201	201	- 21	- 10%			
Comdial	328	81	81	81	- 81	- 10%			
ComAm	1200	252	252	252	- 25	- 10%			
ComMC .24	6753	284	284	284	- 28	- 10%			
ComCo	476	114	114	114	- 11	- 10%			
CTCC	275	194	194	194	- 19	- 10%			
Concept	145	152	152	152	- 15	- 10%			
CrnCap 3.36	174	261	261	261	- 26	- 10%			
Convgt 5	4967	268	268	268	- 26	- 10%			
Cors B.30	4508	184	184	184	- 18	- 10%			
Corvus	145	192	192	192	- 19	- 10%			
CrosTr .80	572	124	124	124	- 12	- 10%			
DecoPc	572	124	124	124	- 12	- 10%			
DigiAba .72	355	174	174	174	- 17	- 10%			
DigiSw	904	1001	1001	1001	- 97	- 7%			
DocuOlv	239	281	281	281	- 28	- 10%			
Divson	164	251	251	251	- 26	- 10%			
EconLb 1.04	140	28	278	278	- 28	- 10%			
ElPois 1.34	345	141	141	141	- 14	- 10%			
ElRmr s	168	231	224	224	- 23	- 10%			
EdtOli 20	51	73	73	73	- 74	- 10%			
EvnsuI	1168	431	431	431	- 44	- 1%			
FarmG 1.36	362	154	154	154	- 15	- 10%			
FiskPs 2.20	158	503	494	494	- 50	- 1%			
FisVecs	7124	221	221	221	- 22	- 10%			
FlossBk 1.10	237	259	24	24	- 24	- 14%			
Fenor	1931	104	104	104	- 10	- 10%			
Forum 10	3075	162	162	162	- 16	- 10%			
FultHRB .52	80	374	374	374	- 37	- 10%			
Gentch s	80	67	67	67	- 67	- 10%			
GoudPzo	570	247	247	247	- 24	- 10%			
GouldP .48	146	182	182	182	- 17	- 10%			
GraphSc	100	100	100	100	- 10	- 10%			
HBr 8.10	1547	21	21	21	- 21	- 10%			
Hdly 1.10	718	44	44	44	- 44	- 10%			
Hfhdw s	223	54	54	54	- 54	- 10%			
HimeDe s	167	35	34	34	- 35	- 3%			
HornHe s	140	244	244	244	- 24	- 10%			
Hoover 1	300	171	171	171	- 17	- 10%			
Hyster 1	53	434	434	434	- 43	- 10%			
IMSInt 2.0	128	263	258	258	- 26	- 10%			
ISC	694	142	142	142	- 14	- 10%			
Inforem	371	364	354	354	- 37	- 10%			
Intel	2068	114	114	114	- 11	- 10%			
InfrTel	100	114	114	114	- 10	- 10%			
Imeph s	1569	341	329	329	- 34	- 10%			
Imman	115	165	165	165	- 16	- 10%			
Immer	1752	224	219	219	- 21	- 10%			
Jerico s.12	1099	19	19	19	- 19	- 10%			
Karch s	247	241	234	234	- 24	- 10%			
Kempf 1.00	101	494	494	494	- 49	- 10%			
Kinder s.10	1825	262	254	254	- 26	- 10%			
LametB .80	36	144	138	138	- 14	- 10%			
LndBFI .50b	90	131	124	124	- 12	- 10%			

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

April 21 | Floating Rate Notes

Thursday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

SPORTS

awks, Oilers Gain conference Final

United Press International
ICAGO — The Chicago Hawks, sparked by short-handed goals from Doug Wilson and Rick Patterson, defeated the visiting North Stars, 5-2, Friday night to clinch their second National Hockey League Stanley Cup series, four to one.

The Black Hawks, who captured a second straight Norris Division playoff title, advanced to the

NHL PLAYOFFS

Second Conference final series of the Edmonton Oilers who beat the Calgary Flames. The Oiler received strong goalies from Tony Esposito, who set 29 shots.

Oilers 9, Flames 1
Edmonton, Alberta. Paul Coffey, who led NHL defensemen in scoring with 29 goals during the regular campaign, opened the scoring on a power play at 12:09 of the first period and later set off a surge of five goals in the second period with his seventh goal of the playoffs at 1:39.

Mark Messier, Randy Gregg, Pat Hughes, Don Jackson, Wayne Gretzky, Glenn Anderson and Ray Cote also scored for the Oilers. Steve Komooyd scored the only goal for the Flames.

the series broke by one the record for most goals in a Stanley Cup playoff series held jointly by Montreal (established in six games in 1973) and Philadelphia (set in seven games in 1976).

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Bruins 9, Sabres 0

In Boston, Rick Middleton and Barry Pederson went on a scoring spree for the second straight game, each collecting two goals and two assists, and Pete Peeters stopped 27 shots to power Boston past Buffalo, 9-0. Boston can eliminate the Sabres when the series returns to Buffalo for Game 6 on Friday. Boston, which has outscored Buffalo, 15-2, in winning the last two games, exploded for five first-period goals.

Islanders 7, Rangers 2

In Uniondale, New York, Bryan Trotter recovered from an injury with a goal and an assist to lead the New York Islanders past the New York Rangers, 7-2. Trotter, who missed the previous three games with a damaged ligament in his left knee, scored the first goal of the game and helped out in a four-goal barrage in the second period that placed the Islanders in position to clinch their 14th straight playoff series in Game 6 at Madison Square Garden.

Mayweather Defends Title; Bugner Wins

United Press International
SAN JOSE, California — Roger Mayweather battered Jorge Alvarado into submission with a 10-man team.

New Jersey closed to within 78-69 with three minutes left in the third period, but a Sparrow foul shot, a Bernard King field goal and an Ernie Grunfeld jumper increased New York's lead to 14.

The Nets cut the deficit to 10 with six seconds remaining, but the Knick's Stiv Williams hit a 30-foot bomb from the right key to give New York an 89-76 lead. The Knicks scored the first two baskets of the fourth period and then coasted.

Knicks Top Nets; King Scores 40

United Press International

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Bernard King scored 40 points, hitting 16 of 21 from the field, and Rory Sparrow had 22 points, 17 in the second half, lifting the New York Knicks to a 118-107 victory over the New Jersey Nets in the first game of a National Basketball Association Eastern Conference miniseries here Wednesday night.

The Knicks were hoping to end the best-of-three series with a victory. Thursday night in New York, the third game, if necessary, would be played Sunday in New Jersey.

King, who scored 25 points in the first half on 11-of-12 shooting, had four defenders unable to stop him. King's brother, Albert, shot 7-for-18 for New Jersey and finished with 17 points. Buck Williams had 16 points and 13 rebounds for the Nets.

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Trail Blazers 108, SuperSonics 97

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OBSERVER

The Examined Closet

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — For years I have been under the impression that Socrates said: "The unexamined life is not worth living," and it has had a powerful effect, for I know Socrates was a wise man who knew what he was talking about. Hence, I have spent a great deal of time examining my life when I might have been busy doing something less melancholy.

My family becomes vexed each time I start an examination. And so the other day when I excused myself from the parlor, explaining that it was time to look over my summer wardrobe, my older son scowled and the younger one said, "You're not going to examine your life again, are you, Dad?"

Well, yes. Looking over my summer wardrobe — what was such a waste of time if not examining one's life?

"The unexamined life is not worth living," I said. "If you were wiser you would spend less time shooting pool and more time examining the worth of lives spent in pool rooms."

Their mother said, "Now he'll spend the next week brooding about life being a waste of time because he's got nothing fit to wear."

"She's right, Dad," the older boy said. "Every spring you look through your closet and discover the examined wardrobe is not worth wearing."

Not this year, you overgrown tykes. This year, I looked forward to the annual examination, for last summer I had acquired the first extensive summer wardrobe of my life. This year, the examined wardrobe would make me feel that life was for living.

I invited them to come share the pleasure. "My new green blazer!" I cried, whisking it out of the closet with a flourish that would have dazzled a bullfight audience.

The boys receded and shielded their eyes.

"What's wrong? You've never seen a green blazer?"

"You mean a chartreuse blazer."

The boy had a point, all right.

"It's gotten brighter over the winter," I said.

"The salesman saw you coming,

Dad. The only place you can wear this without being booked as a taf-

New York Times Service

tic hazard is if you get a job playing the saxophone for an orchestra in Acapulco."

Never mind that, I produced my new tan jacket, put it on and strutted. "Where are you going to wear a yellow jacket?" the older boy asked.

"It's not yellow. It's tan."

"Well, maybe pale peach," said the younger boy.

"It was tan when I bought it."

The salesman said it was tan.

"Dad, we've told you not to go shopping without somebody to take care of you. Why didn't you call us?"

"Don't cry, Dad," said the younger boy. "There's nothing to be sad about. You can get the jackets dyed."

I decided not to show them the new blue jacket. In a terrible moment of foresight, I saw it would come out of the closet again.

"Hey," said the older boy, "look at those nifty new orange slacks."

"They're brown!" I shouted.

"You could take them back. They've got a hole in the leg," he said.

I'd forgotten the hole. After bringing them home last summer, I'd examined them proudly, noticed a thread dangling from the leg seam, got out my barber's scissors to snip it off and accidentally cut a hole in the leg.

"They're made with a hole in the leg," I said. "Everybody on the subway is going to be wearing pants with a hole in the leg this summer."

Well, you wouldn't tell your sons you couldn't even snip a thread without ruining a pair of pants, would you? They were sons, Sons want to be proud of their old dad.

"Why don't you sit down, Dad, and forget you examined your summer clothes, and we'll bring you a cup of tea."

I sat down and confronted my life. It grinned back at me from the faces of a thousand clothing salesmen who had made it a lifetime of mockery. What was the point in going on? Socrates had had the answer:

The boys brought my tea. Such good boys. They deserved better in an old-timer. "Did you put the hemlock in it?" I asked.

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The scholars and clinicians strongly dis-

pate what they call a popular myth that pro-

crastinators are lazy. "If you scratch a pro-

crastinator, below the surface you'll find a workaholic," said Lenora M. Yuen, a psy-

chologist at the Counseling Center of the University of California at Berkeley.

Those who have studied procrastinators

say they are a varied lot and that their delay-

ing while a manifestation of internal con-

flict stems from a variety of causes in addi-

tion to the widespread human desire to defer

unpleasant tasks. Among their conclusions

are these:

* Many procrastinators are perfectionists

who have very high aspirations for them-

selves. They greatly fear failure and negative

evaluation, either in not measuring up to the

expectations of others or in not meeting their

own expectations. Such expectations can

make starting any task seem a herculean ef-

fort. Procrastination can also provide an

excuse for not meeting high standards. Some

perfectionists seem able only to work on

deadline. Otherwise a task, which must be

done perfectly by definition, could expand to

fill most of one's time.

* Procrastination can also stem from re-

sistance to control by others. "It's protecting

one's selfhood in the face of the demands of

a spouse or the IRS," explained John

C. Harris, a psychotherapist in Washington,

D.C., who treats many procrastinators. "You

don't feel free to express your anger directly,

but you do it by getting things done late."

* Some procrastinators fear success. They

are concerned that successful accomplish-

ment of tasks will lead to positions they are

ambivalent about holding or that will alien-

ate them from those who are important to

them.

* Procrastination is often a strategy to

protect one's self-esteem. "Procrastina-

tors are often people who have a fragile

sense of one's own worth," said Burka, "Pro-

crastination is often a strategy to protect a

vulnerable sense of self-esteem."

These scholars and clinicians strongly dis-

pate what they call a popular myth that pro-

crastinators are lazy. "If you scratch a pro-

crastinator, below the surface you'll find a workaholic," said Lenora M. Yuen, a psy-

chologist at the Counseling Center of the University of California at Berkeley.

Those who have studied procrastinators

say they are a varied lot and that their delay-

ing while a manifestation of internal con-

flict stems from a variety of causes in addi-

tion to the widespread human desire to defer

unpleasant tasks. Among their conclusions

are these:

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Don't Procrastinate, Read This!

By Bryce Nelson

New York Times Service

At income-tax time, the procrastinators of the land seem to appear from everywhere. "The cat ate my W-2 form" and "the cow died and I was in mourning" are among the excuses of nearly 3 million people who wait until after the April 15 deadline each year for filing their U.S. income-tax returns.

But procrastinators can have even more serious problems than failing to file their taxes on time.

Although most people do not seriously impair their lives by putting things off, procrastination is a seriously troubling psychological problem for a substantial number of others and, for them, it has grave consequences.

Psychologists say their work indicates that the number of such serious cases is increasing.

American procrastinators suffer special pains because they live in a society that places high value on getting things done on time. Severe procrastinators have lost their jobs, been sued for failure to meet their obligations, destroyed their marriages and family lives, failed to finish their doctoral theses or gone to jail for income-tax evasion.

"People make jokes about it, but it's no laughing matter for those of us who procrastinate," said Jane B. Burka, a psychologist at the Counseling Center of the University of California at Berkeley.

Perhaps partly because of the ubiquitous nature of procrastination and the jokes about it, "There's very little procrastination research," said Esther Rothblum, a psychologist at the University of Vermont who is doing a study on procrastination. "I guess people don't get around to it."

In recent years, however, behavioral scientists, including Burka and Rothblum, have begun to look at procrastination more seriously and to design programs to help procrastinators. Such work is gradually leading to a better understanding of people who delay their jobs.

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